



Texts and media

Translation

Preparation

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2020

رسالة كلية التربية النوعية

كلية التربية النوعية إحدى كليات جامعة المنوفية، وهي مؤسسة تعليمية وبحثية ومجتمعية متطورة تشارك في إعداد مدرس نوعي في مجالات الاقتصاد المنزلي والتربية الفنية وأخصائي إعلام تربوي والتربية الموسيقية وأخصائي تكنولوجيا التعليم لمواكبة التطور الحادث في تكنولوجيا المعلومات والاتصالات واستيعاب آليات السوق متصفاً في إعداده بالمعرفية والمهارية والفنية العالية في كل مجال.

نموذج رقم (١٢)

جامعة: المنوفية

كلية: التربية النوعية بأشمون

قسم: الاعلام التربوي

توصيف مقرر(نصوص وترجمة اعلامية) للعام الجامعي ٢٠١٨ -٢٠١٩

١-بيانات المقرر		
الرمز الكودى:	اسم المقرر: نصوص وترجمة اعلامية	الفرقة: الرابعة
التخصص:الصحافة	عدد الوحدات الدراسية: ١٤ نظري عملي ٤	

٢-هدف المقرر:	٢/التمييز بين المفاهيم والمصطلحات والاختصارات الأجنبية في مجال الاعلام والاتصال ٢/٢ ترجمة نصوص إعلامية في مجال الوسائل الالكترونية المختلفة ويقوم بترجمتها ٣/٢ التعرف على الصحافة والوسائل التفاعلية المختلفة وفهم وترجمة نصوص الاعلامية المرتبطة. ٤/٢ يميز الطالب على الفنون الإعلامية والمصطلحات المختلفة في مجال الإعلان والعلاقات العامة ووظائفها. ٥/٢ يترجم النصوص الإعلامية في مجال الاعلام الدولي وأهدافها والاتصالات الدولية. ٦/٢ الالمام بالمصطلحات والنصوص الأجنبية في مجال الدراما الاذاعية والتليفزيونية.
٣-المستهدف من تدريس المقرر: أن يكون الطالب في نهاية المقرر قادرًا علي:	

أ–المعلومات والمفاهيم:	٣/أ/١ يذكر المصطلحات الإعلامية في مجال الاعلام والاتصال. ٣/أ/٢ يختار نصوص إعلامية في مجال الوسائل الاعلامية الالكترونية والانترنت. ٣/أ/٣ يتعرف على نصوص الاعلامية مرتبطة بمجال الصحافة ووظائفها. ٣/أ/٤ يحدد الفنون الإعلامية والمصطلحات الأجنبية المختلفة في مجال الإعلان والعلاقات العامة ووظائفها. ٣/أ/٥ يتعرف الطالب على النصوص الإعلامية في مجال الاعلام الدولي وأنواعه والاتصالات الدولية. ٣/أ/٦ يصنف المصطلحات والنصوص الأجنبية في مجال الدراما الاذاعية والتليفزيونية وأنواعها. ٣/أ/٧ يلخص نصوص إعلامية في مجال الاعلام المحلي ووظائفه.
ب–المهارات الذهنية:	٣/ب/١ يذكر الفروق المختلفة بين المفاهيم الإعلامية باللغة الأجنبية. ٣/ب/٢ يحلل بعض النصوص الإعلامية والقدرة على ترجمتها. ٣/ب/٣ يقارن بين تقنيات ترجمة المقالات الصحفية وترجمة الموضوعات العلمية. ٣/ب/٤ يميز بين النصوص الإعلامية في مجال الاعلام الدولي والمحلى ٣/ب/٥ ينشئ أخبار أجنبية عن الأحداث الجارية ٣/ب/٦ يقارن بين المصطلحات الأجنبية في مجال الاعلام والاتصال

جـ- المهارات المهنية:	٣/جـ/١القدرة على قراءة النصوص الاعلامية بمهاره ٣/جـ/٢ القدرة على ترجمة بعض النصوص الإعلامية ٣/جـ/٣اكتساب مهارة الاستماع للنصوص الأجنبية والقدرة على استيعاب مضامينها باللغة العربية ٣/جـ/٤ يذيع جزء من الأخبار الأجنبية بطريقة صحيحة
د- المهارات العامـة:	٤/د/١ يعمل ضمن فريق عمل لتقييم الصحف الصادرة باللغة الاجنبية. ٤/د/٢ يتواصل مع الآخرين لرفع الوعي بأهداف الترجمة. ٤/د/٣ يستخدم شبكة المعلومات للمساعدة في ترجمة النصوص الإعلامية ٤/د/٤ يقدر على فهم الأخبار والنصوص الإعلامية المختلفة. ٤/د/٥ يستخدم تكنولوجيا المعلومات للحصول على المعلومات والبيانات والتواصل

٤- محتوى المقرر:

محتوى المقرر	عدد الساعات عملى	الأسبوع
١.تمهيد وتعريف بمحتوى المقرر وتوصيفه ومفهوم الترجمة الاعلامية	٤	١
٢.معرفة المفاهيم والمصطلحات باللغة الأجنبية في مجال الاعلام الالكتروني	٤	٢
٣.معرفة المفاهيم والمصطلحات باللغة الأجنبية في مجال الصحافة	٤	٣

	٤.التعرف على مفاهيم الصحافة الاستقصائية ترجمة نصوص ومقالات في مجال الصحافة والانترنت	٤	٤
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	٦.معرفة المفاهيم والمصطلحات باللغة الأجنبية في مجال الاعلام الالكتروني	٤	٦
	٧.اختبار منتصف التيرم	٤	٧
	٨.نصوص ومقالات عن وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي	٤	٨
	٩.نصوص ومفاهيم في الدراما الاذاعية	٤	٩
	١٠. قراءة نصوص ومفاهيم في مجال الكتابة للراديو والتليفزيون	٤	١٠
	١١.معرفة المفاهيم والمصطلحات الإعلامية باللغة الأجنبية في مجال الإعلان والعلاقات العامة	٤	١١

	١٢.التعرف على أنواع الإعلانات والحملة الاعلانية باللغة الأجنبية	٤	١٢
	١٣.تدريبات عملية لترجمة بعض النصوص	٤	١٣
	١٤.ترجمة بعض النصوص الإعلامية الإخبارية من والى العربية تقييم التكليفات العملية	٤	١٤
	اجمالى عدد الساعات	**٥٦**	

٥- أساليب وطرق التعليم والتعلم	١.المحاضرة المطورة ٢.واجبات منزلية ٣.جلسات مناقشة أنشطة في الفصل (السكشن) ٤.استراتيجية البيان العملى ٥.التعلم الذاتى
٦-أساليب التعليم والتعلم للطلاب ذوى الاحتياجات الخاصة	لا يوجد كسمة من سمات الكلية والمجالات التخصصية العملية.

٧- **تقويم الطلاب:**

أ- الأساليب المستخدمة	**المهارات المستهدف تقيمها**	**الأسلوب " الطريقة"**
	مهارات عامة – ذهنية – معرفة وفهم	تكاليف وواجبات منزلية
	مهارات ذهنية – المعرفة والفهم	الاختبارات شفهية
	مهارات عامة – ذهنية	امتحان منتصف الفصل الدراسي
	مهارات مهنية – عملية	الاختبار العملي

ب- التوقيت:

١. الاختبار الشفهي – أسبوعيا

٢. اختبار أعمال السنة – الأسبوع السابع

٣. الاختبار التطبيقي – من الأسبوع الرابع عشر

ج- توزيع الدرجات:

الدرجة	**النسبة**	**أسلوب التقييم**
٥ درجة	١٠ %	**امتحان أعمال الفصل**
٥ درجة	%١٠	**الشفهي وتكاليف منزلية**
٤٠ درجة	%٨٠	**التطبيقي**
٥٠	%١٠٠	**الدرجة الكلية**

٨- قائمة الكتب الدراسية والمراجع:	
أ- مذكرات:	مذكرة الترجمة الإعلامية، كلية التربية النوعية، جامعة المنوفية
ب- كتب ملزمة:	
جـ- كتب مقترحة:	١. محمد على الخولي، الترجمة الإعلامية، دار الفلاح ،٢٠٠١ ٢. عبد المجيد شكري، فن الترجمة الإعلامية، دار الفكر العربي، ٢٠٠٠ ٣. مجدي قطب ، الترجمة الإعلامية من والى العربية، مكتبة السويداني ٤. حسنى محمد نصر، الترجمة الإعلامية، ٢٠٠١مكتبة الفلاح للنشر والتوزيع
د – دوريات علمية أو نشرات ... الخ .	قاعدة بيانات Dissertaion وقواعد البيانات الأجنبية على دار المنظومة وبنك المعرفة

نموذج رقم (١١)

مسمى المقرر	**نصوص وترجمة اعلامية**
كود المقرر	

جامعة: المنوفية

كلية: التربية النوعية

برنامج: بكالوريوس التربية النوعية / إعلام تربوي تخصص (الصحافة)

مصفوفة المعارف والمهارات للمقرر الدراسي

المحتويات الرئيسية للمقرر	٣/أ المعارف	٣/ب مهارات ذهنية	٣/ج مهارات مهنية	٣/د مهارات عامة
تمهيد وتعريف بمحتوى المقرر وتوصيفه ومفهوم الترجمة الاعلامية	٣/أ/١	٣/ب/٣		٤/د/٢
معرفة المفاهيم والمصطلحات باللغة الأجنبية وأخبار في مجال الاعلام الدولي	٣/أ/٥	٣/ب/١-٣/ب/٤		٣/د/٥
معرفة المفاهيم والمصطلحات باللفة الأجنبية في مجال الصحافة	٣/أ/٣	٣/ب/١		

التعرف على مفاهيم الصحافة ترجمة نصوص ومقالات في مجال الصحافة والانترنت	٣/أ/٣	٣/ب/٢	٣/جـ/١	٤/د/١ ٤/د/٣
معرفة المفاهيم والمصطلحات الإعلامية باللغة الأجنبية في مجال الاعلام المحلي وأنواعه	٣/أ/٧			٣/د/٥
معرفة المفاهيم والمصطلحات باللغة الأجنبية في مجال الاعلام الالكتروني	٣/أ/٢	٣/ب/١		٣/د/٥
نصوص ومقالات عن وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي	٣/أ/٢		٣/جـ/٢	٤/د/٣
نصوص ومفاهيم في الدراما الاذاعية	٣/أ/٦		٣/جـ/٢	٤/د/٣
قراءة نصوص ومفاهيم في مجال الكتابة للراديو والتليفزيون	٣/أ/٦	٣/ب/٢	٣/جـ/٢	٤/د/٣

معرفة المفاهيم والمصطلحات الإعلامية باللغة الأجنبية في مجال الإعلان والعلاقات العامة	٣/أ/٤		٣/ج/٣	
التعرف على أنواع الإعلانات والحملة الاعلانية باللغة الأجنبية	٣/أ/٤		٣/ج/٣	٤/د/٣
تدريبات عملية		٣/ب/٥		٤/د/٣
ترجمة بعض النصوص الإعلامية الإخبارية من والى العربية	٣/أ/٣-٣/أ/٤ ٣/أ/٥	٣/ب/٦	٣/ج/٢ ٣/ج/٤	٤/د/٤

مصفوفة أساليب التعليم والتعلم للمقرر الدراسي

أساليب التعليم والتعلم	٣/أ المعرفة والفهم	٣/ب المهارات الذهنية	٣/ج المهارات المهنية	٣/د المهارات العامة
المحاضرة المطورة	٣/أ/١- ٣/أ/٢	٣/ب/١		٤/د/٤

	٣/أ/٣ – ٣/أ/٤ ٣/أ/٥ – ٣/أ/٦ ٣/أ/٧ – ٣/أ/٧	٣/ب/٢		
واجبات منزلية	٣/أ/١	٣/ب/٣–٣/ب/٦	٣/جـ/٢	٤/د/٥ – ٤/د/٣
جلسات مناقشة	٣/أ/١ – ٣/أ/٦ ٣/أ/٢	٣/ب/٤	٣/جـ/١ – ٣/جـ/٤ ٣/جـ/٣	٤/د/١
استراتيجيات البيان العملي	٣/أ/١ – ٣/أ/٢ ٣/أ/٣ – ٣/أ/٤ ٣/أ/٥ – ٣/أ/٦ ٣/أ/٧ – ٣/أ/٧	٣/ب/٥	٣/جـ/٢	٤/د/٢ – ٤/د/٣ ٤/د/٤
التعلم الذاتي				٤/د/١ ٤/د/٢

مصفوفة أساليب التقييم للمقرر الدراسي

أساليب التقييم	٣/أ المعرفة والفهم	٣/ب المهارات الذهنية	٣/جـ المهارات المهنية	٣/د المهارات العامة
شفوي وتكاليف منزلية	٣/أ/٧ – ٣/أ/٣ ٣/أ/١	٣/ب/١ – ٣/ب/٤	٣/ج/٢	٤/د/٣ – ٤/د/٥
أعمال السنة	٣/أ/٢ – ٣/أ/٥ ٣/أ/٦ – ٣/أ/٤	٣/ب/٢ – ٣/ب/٣ ٣/ب/٥	٣/ج/١ – ٣/ج/٣ ٣/ج/٤	٤/د/١ – ٤/د/٢
اختبار تطبيقي	٣/أ/٧ – ٣/أ/٣ ٣/أ/١ – ٣/أ/٢ ٣/أ/٥– ٣/أ/٦ ٣/أ/٤			٤/د/٤

أستاذ المقرر:أ.م.د/ سكرة البريدي **مشرف القسم: أ.د /حنان يشار**

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International media

الأهداف الإجرائية

بعد دراسة هذا الفصل ينبغي أن يكون الدارس قادر على معرفة المصطلحات الإعلامية الخاصة بمجال الاعلام الدولي:-

محتويات الفصل الأول

- مصطلحات ومفاهيم في مجال الاعلام الدولى
- الاعلام الدولي تعريفة
- الصحف الدولية
- الإذاعات الدولية
- الاتصالات الدولية المتنقلة GSM
- وكالات الانباء الدولية
- الأقمار الصناعية
- القنوات التليفزيونية الفضائية

- مصطلحات ومفاهيم ى مجال الاعلام الدولي
- الاعلام الدولي تعريفه
- الصحف الدولية
- الإذاعات الدولية
- الاتصالات الدولية المتنقلة GSM
- وكالات الانباء الدولية
- الأقمار الصناعية
- القنوات التليفزيونية الفضائية

Communication الاتصال

The passing of information, exchange of ideas, or process of establishing shared meaning between a sender and a receiver

The process by which a complex organization, with the aid of one or more machines, produces and transmits public messages that are directed at large, heterogeneous, and scattered audiences..

Massage الرسالة

The actual physical product in the communication process that the source encodes.

Motive الدافع

Something that compels or drives a consumer to take a particular action

Cable Television التليفزيون السلكي

A form of television where signals are carried to households by wire rather than through the airways.

Channel القناة

The pathway by which a message travels from sender to receiver

Direct Broadcasting by Satellite (DBS) البث الإذاعي المباشر عبر الأقمار الصناعية

A system in which a home TV receives a signal directly from a satellite

Feedback التغذية المرتدة

The responses of the receiver that shape and alter subsequent messages from the source

Frequency عدد مرات التعرض

The number of times a target audience is exposed to a media vehicle(s) in a specified period.

Filler **الخبر القصير**

A short news item of one or two paragraphs.

Follow-up التغطية التفصيلية

Astory that follows up information in a previous story in order to uncover new facts.

Format الفئوية

Consistent programming designed to appeal to a certain segment of the audience

GSM نظام الاتصالات الدولية المتنقلة

(Global system for Mobile communications):

Is the most popular standard for mobile

phones in the world. Its promoter, the GSM Association, estimates that 82% of the global mobile market uses the standard. GSM is used by over 3 billion people across more than 212 countries and territories. Its ubiquity makes international roaming very common between mobile phone operators,

High-Definition Television التليفزيون عالي الجودة

(HDTV) : High-resolution television system that uses over a thousand scanning lines as compared with traditional 525-lne system. (HDTV)

Hard news الأخبار الجادة

News based on solid fact.

Head , heading كلمات العنوان

Word for headline.

Noise التشويش

In communication, anything that interferes with the delivery of a message.

News agency وكالة الأنباء

An organization that collects, edits and distributes news to subscribing newspapers.

News desk صالة تحرير الأخبار

The newsroom, where the collection of news is organized, and where reporters are based (n US, city Desk).

Program Rating معدل التعرض لبرنامج

The percentage of TV households in an area that are tuned to a program during a specific period..

Response الاستجابة

The set of reactions the receiver has after seeing, hearing, or reading a message.

Rating معدل الاستماع

The ratio of listeners to a particular station to all people in the market.

Exposure rate معدل التعرض
The number of different audience members exposed at least once to a media vehicle (or vehicles) in a given period.

International media

The definition It is the media practiced by the state through various means of communication to implement certain policies and achieve economic, political, military and cultural goals and often goes outside the state to promote foreign policy and reach the interests of these countries

Objectives and functions of international media

International Media Goals

1-Achieving the supreme national interest of the State

2 - Leading efforts to face internal and external crises

3. To spread a culture of international understanding, cooperation and brotherhood on international issues

4. Mobilizing hatred against the enemy

5. Preserving the friendship of the friend and the cooperation of the neutral

6. Destroying the morale of the enemy

7-To achieve the objectives of international organizations by adopting their activities in international forums

International media Jobs

1-Serving the foreign policy of the state.

2 - Serving military strategy by weakening the morale of the enemy

3- Serving the economic objectives of the State

4- Serving the social and cultural system through cooperation and creating cultural friction among countries

5 - to achieve ideological and ideological impact among nations

6. Bias against the enemy

7. Contact influential groups

8. Communicate with the public in general

9. Representative functions

10 - Attracting educated elites

11. Audio-visual functions through drama, film, cinema and a variety of media formats

Types of international media

First: International newspapers and magazines

The elements of the scientific definition of the international press can be summarized in three determinants:

The first is the spread of cross-border distribution and the barriers separating countries.

Second: the power of influence outside and beyond national borders and stems from the depth of content and diversity of press material

Third: Publication in a language that allows global dissemination or multilingual editions that allow the newspaper to reach readers outside its national borders

Functions of the International Press:

• States reflect through the international press their principles, achievements and civilizations.

• Achieves international understanding and cooperation among peoples.

• Contributes significantly with other media in shaping global public opinion.

• Raise the attention of world public opinion to the problems that threaten the international community.

• Demonstrates challenges and threats to all nations**.**

The most important international newspapers and magazines

Britain: The Times - The Guardian - The Telegraph - Daily Meller - The Sun Magazines: The Economist - Inter National Journal

New York Times - Times News - Washington Post - Boston Global - Chikagua Trebin - Magazines :::: Time - News Week - Reds Dagest - Life - Forbes

Germany (Peled - The most important German magazines .... Stern - Der Spiegel)

Italy: La Stampa - Corriere Delasiri

Spain: El Mundo Deport Tivo

The most important journalists in the world:

Worldwide: Patrick Seale - Thomas Friedman -

Arabi: Fahmi Howeidi - Yasser Al-Za'tara - Abdul Bari Atwan - Abdul Rahman Al-Rashed - Tarek Hamid - Talal Suleiman - Azmi Bishara

Second: News agencies: An organization that collects, edits and distributes news to subscribing newspapers

The five agencies are:

- British Reuters
- Agence France-Presse.
- American Press.
- United Press of America
- The Soviet Tass Agency.
- The control of the five international news agencies has led to a dangerous phenomenon in the international media, namely imbalance and imbalance in the circulation of international news, where the five agencies monopolize about 80% of the international news, while the share of developing countries does not exceed 20%**.**

Third: International radio stations
The concept and function of international broadcasting

The concept of international broadcasting

The concept of international broadcasting includes:

• State-directed radio broadcasts to the peoples of other States.

The advantages of the roles played by international radio:

Positives

• Publishing and interpreting global news.

• Raising awareness and education and enlightening international public opinion about international events.

• Introducing the cultures and civilizations of peoples

• Strengthening national reconciliation.

Negatives :

• A tool of foreign policy and a means of enhancing its political influence

• A weapon in political propaganda and ideology.

• A tool to achieve psychological warfare

Radio-guided radios

Radio-guided radios are those radio stations that transmit sound and music across large areas and are received by groups of people outside the sending country's borders and in different languages.

Kind of radio announcer:

1. Broadcasts for political and propaganda purposes, often subject to full authority, are the official voice of the state broadcasting the radio.

2) Commercial-oriented radio stations, whose purpose is to earn money through advertising and others, have a degree of

freedom to draw their policy, and often their programs are political based on conscious and trained personalities.
3. Radio stations for religious purposes, which seek to advocate, guidance, preaching and polarization, such as Vatican Radio.

Satellite Communication الاتصال عبر الأقمار الصناعية

In satellite communication, signal transferring between the sender and receiver is done with the help of satellite. In this process, the signal which is basically a beam of modulated microwaves is sent towards the satellite. Then the satellite amplifies the signal and sent it back to the receiver's antenna present on the earth's surface. So, all the signal transferring is happening in space. Thus this type of communication is known as space communication.

Two satellites which are commonly used in satellite communication are Active and passive satellites.

Passive satellites: It is just a plastic balloon having a metal coated over it. This sphere reflects the coming microwave signals coming from one part of the earth to other part. This is also known as passive sphere. Our earth also has a passive satellite i.e. moon.

Active satellites: It basically does the work of amplifying the microwave signals coming. In active satellites an antenna system, transmitter, power supply and a receiver is used. These satellites are also called as transponders. The transmitters fitted on the earth generate the microwaves. These rays are received by the transponders attached to the satellite. Then after amplifying, these signals are transmitted back to earth. This sending can be done at the same time or after some delay. These amplified signals are stored in the memory of the satellites, when earth properly faces the satellite. Then the satellite starts sending the signals to earth. Some active satellites also have programming and recording features. Then these recording can be easily played and watched. The first active satellite was launched by Russia in 1957. The signals coming from the satellite when reach the earth, are of very low intensity. Their amplification is done by the receivers themselves. After amplification these become available for further use.

Vocabulary

Passive satellites	**الأقمار الصناعية السلبية**	**transponders**	**الترددات**
Active satellites	**الأقمار الصناعية النشطة**	**Rays**	**الاشعة**
Amplifying	**تضخيم**	**launched**	**اطلقت**
Amplification	**توسيع**		

Protect children from television violence

The call to protect children from television violence can then be considered part of neo-conservative political agenda to maintain particular cultural morals, standards and values by preventing the expression of 'undesirable' actions, behaviors and ways of thinking (Barker 2000). By way of contrast, liberal humanists, such as Buckingham (1996, 20001, Barker (2001) and Fowles (1999), defend the rights of both children and adults to engage with a range of moral and 'immoral' ideas. It is also argued the 'frightening image of childhood' which constructs children as potentially dangerous, actually serves to silence children' (Holland 2001; 84 original emphasis). Indeed, when children are actually asked about how they engage with violent television content, they reveal a level of complexity of engagement which many media effects theorists seem quite unwilling to even contemplate (Davies 1997,2001).

Vocabulary

protect	**حماية**	**Adults**	**المراهقين**
Television violence	**العنف بالتليفزيون**	**Particular cultural morals**	**الثقافة الاخلاقية**
Engagement	**ارتباط**	**'frightening**	**مخيفة**
Potentially	**محتمل**	**theorists**	**المنظرون**

Arab Television in Academic Scholarship

Over the past 10 years, there has been an exponential increase in satellite television in the Arab world, with programming ranging from music videos to news, from reality TV programs to Islamic talk shows. Concurrent with this development has been the growth of academic scholarship on understanding the relationship

Between Arab television and social and political transformations in the Middle East. This article provides an overview of Arab television growth especially that of pan-Arab satellite channels such as Al-Jazeera and of scholarship about it.

Academic work that focuses on theories of media globalization and the public sphere, and that is in conversation with Western journalism and global media studies, is highlighted.

Pan-Arab satellite televisions exploding: exploding in quantity to more than 350 free-to-air channels now available in the region; exploding on the political scene, with repercussions in the Arab world and beyond; and exploding as an area of academic inquiry. Scholars seem to be wondering whether the world of Arab media suggests social change toward Western forms of democratization or towards more ‘fundamentalism’. While no one Agrees on which direction these shifts are leading the Arab world into, there is no doubt that the impact of media is central to important transformations, no matter their direction.

The ‘explosion’ of Arab television has been recent, with the majority of channels launching in the last 3 years. In 2000,

there were less than 60 free-to-air channels in the region; by late 2007, there were over 350 Scholarship of this particular media has followed a similar timeline.

What was a rather small and marginalized area of study (Arab media in general) in the early and mid-1990s has today become a burgeoning field, symbolized in the growth of scholarly writing on the matter, the growing representation of Arab media topics in communications, anthropology and Middle East studies academic conferences, the increase in students wishing to research Arab media, and a rise in academic and professional institutions and journals whose sole focus is the analysis of Arab television (or Arab media and popular cultural expression more broadly).

While a thorough overview of this scholarly attention would require an entire book, what I do in the following sections is highlight some of the important contributions that analyze the rise, role, and impact of Arab television specifically as they concern a renegotiation of the process of media globalization and the creation of a trans-national public sphere.

In the following, I trace some of the burgeoning scholarship of Arab television, as it falls into the categories of media structure, content, and Audiences – with a recognition that some scholars address more than one of these three facets of media. Here, I am only interested in English language works that deal specifically with television production, distribution,

and/or consumption in the Arab world. While there are also interesting transformations in the landscape of television in the Middle East as a whole – including Turkey, Israel, and Iran – I focus specifically on *Arabic language* television. There is also a growth of scholarship on representations of Arab in various media – whether Western or Arab, fictional or informational – Unfortunately beyond the purview of this paper. Moreover, while more and more programs frame their messages from an Islamic perspective, and Certainly much of the Arab world is Muslim, I am not here referring to the Muslim world, but to the *Arab world*. Too often the two are conflated – which is not to say that we should not recognize the extent to which Islam influences and is imbued, and in turn is shaped back, by Arab culture.

350 channels (and so much is on)

Mass Media in the Middle East

The ownership structure of Arab television has expanded well beyond the national state-channels of 10 or 15 years ago, and certainly beyond the early independence years when media were handed over by colonial powers to the newly established state governments. Some of the scholarship on the early years of Arab television includes Douglas Boyd's *Broadcasting in the Arab World* (1999) and Kamal pour and Mowlana's edited volume *Mass Media in the Middle East* (1994), both of which comprehensively delineate the institutional and regulatory frameworks of broadcasting country by Country, providing a

useful description of the era during which television was still largely state-owned, and often highly censored. While Egypt may have been the center of cultural production throughout most of the 20th century, thus making it the focus of scholars such as Walter Armbrust(1996), it is losing ground to Lebanon, the United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia, and to a lesser extent Syria and other Arab nations, with the advent of satellite technology. Naomi

GCC, EU Foreign Ministers open discussion

Dubai, - the foreign ministers of the GCC and EU countries

opened their 9th joint meeting at the Dubai-based Jumira Beach

Hotel. Opening the meeting, UAE foreign minister Rashid Abdullah al Nueimi stressed security and stability in the gulf region were a collective duty as it was the interest of all sides, noting the GCC countries were very keen to maintain such a stability through serious efforts to settle standing disputes.

The minister urged countries seeking to develop their relations with Iran to take into account the need for consolidating security and stability in the Gulf, for an eventual settlement of a dispute over UAE greater and lesser Tunbs and Abu Mousa Islands. The GCC member state highly appreciated the important and positive role being played by the EU

countries in helping safeguard security and stability in the Gulf, al Nueimi said.

He reiterated his country's calls for a settlement of the island dispute with Iran which he accused of failing so far to respond positively to a repeated UAE proposal to resolve the dispute through bilateral talks or by International Court ruling.

Meantime the UAE foreign minister called for a quick end to the suffering and severe circumstances being endured by the Iraqi people, urging Iraq at the same time to honor the relevant UN resolutions including the repatriation of the Kuwaiti prisoners andlooted property.

New Vocabulary

EU (European Union)	الاتحاد الأوروبي	**discussion**	مناقشة - بحث
Stressed	أكد ـضغط	**Joint meeting**	اجتماع مشترك
Stability	الاستقرار	**Security**	الأمن
Duty	واجب	**Collective**	جماعي
Serious efforts	جهود جادة	**keen**	ماضية
Urged	حثت	**Disputes**	النزاعات
consolidating	تماسك	**Take into account**	تأخذ في الاعتبار
settlement	اتفاق	**eventual**	نهائي

safeguard	حماية – حراسة	**Appreciated**	تقدر
Resolve	حل	**reiterate**	يكرر
meantime	في غضون ذلك –	**Bilateral**	ثنائية
Circumstances	ظروف	**Severe**	قاسي
repatriation	إعادة إلي الوطن	**Endure**	يتحمل
Looted	المسلوبة	**Prisoners**	أسرى – سجناء
property	الملكيات		

Radio الراديو

In radio's novelty stage, several inventors transcended the wires of the telegraph and telephone to solve the problem of wireless communication. In the entrepreneurial stage, inventors tested ship-to-shore radio, while others developed person-to-person toll radio transmissions and other schemes to make money from wireless communication. Finally, when radio stations began broadcasting to the general public (who bought radio receivers for their homes), radio became a mass medium. As the first electronic mass medium, radio set the pattern for an ongoing battle between wired and wireless technologies. For example, television brought images to wireless broadcasting. Then, cable television's wires brought television signals to places where receiving antennas didn't work. Satellite television (wireless from outer space) followed as an

Innovation to bring TV where cable didn't exist. Now, broadcast، cable, and satellite all compete against one another. Similarly, think of how cell phones have eliminated millions of traditional phone, or land, lines. The Internet, like the telephone, also began with wires, but Wi-Fi and home wireless systems are eliminating those wires, too. And radio? Most listeners get traditional local (wireless) radio broadcast signals،

but now listeners may use a wired Internet connection to stream Internet radio or download Webcasts and podcasts.Both wired and wireless technology have advantages and disadvantages. Do we want the stability but the tethers of a wired connection? Or do we want the freedom and occasional instability ("Can you hear me now?") of wireless media? Can radio's development help us understand wired versus wireless battles in other media?

New Vocabulary

Transcended	**تجاوز**	**wired connection**	**اتصال سلكي**
ransmissions	**ارسال**	**Webcasts and podcasts**	**البث الشبكي والبود كاست**
Listeners	**المستمعين**	**Advantages**	**مزايا**
Eliminated	**اقصاء**	**Eliminating**	**القضاء**

Exercise chapter1

A**- Write a full definition for five only in English**

1- **Cable Television**

2- **Rating**

3- **International Media**

B- **Choose the correct word or concept for every statement.**

1- The responses of the receiver that shape and alter subsequent messages from the source.

1- Reach

2- Digital Audio Tape

3- Response

2- **Is the most popular standard for mobile** Phones in the world. Its promoter, the GSM Association, estimates that 82% of the global mobile market uses the standard. GSM is used by over 3 billion people across more than 212 countries and territories. Its ubiquity makes international roaming very common between mobile phone operators,

(A) **Hard news**

(B) **Noise**

(C **(Global system for Mobile communications):**

C – **Compare To The Passive and Active satellites**

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Write paragraph about Types of international media

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Objectives and functions of international media

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الفصل الثاني

الصحافة وفنون التحرير الصحفي

- الصحافة ومصطلحاتها المختلفة
- الصحافة الاستقصائية.
- أنواع الصحف
- المقال الصحفي
- التقرير الصحفي
- الصحافة والانترنت.

الأهداف الإجرائية

بعد دراسة هذا الفصل ينبغي ان يكون الدارس قادر على معرفة:

- **الصحافة ومصطلحاتها المختلفة**
- **الصحافة الاستقصائية.**
- **أنواع الصحف**
- **المقال الصحفي**
- **التقرير الصحفي**
- **الصحافة والانترنت.**

Art desk صالة التحرير

Where page layouts are drawn in detail and the pictures edited

Art editor المحرر الفني

The person responsible for the art desk and for design of the newspaper.

Artwork المادة التحريرية

Prepared material for use in newspaper display

Assignment التكليف

A story which a journalist has assigned to cover: a briefing

Coverage التغطية

A measure of the potential audience that might receive an advertising message through a media vehicle.

Creative strategy الاستراتيجية الابتكارية

A determination of what an advertising message will say or communication to target audience .

Creative tactics التكتيك الابتكاري

A determination of who an advertising message will be implemented to as execute the creative strategy.

Campaign الحملة

In advertising, a large number of ads that stress the same theme and appear over a specified length of time.

Channel القناة

The pathway by which a message travels from sender to receiver.

Circulation التوزيع

The total number of copies of a publication delivered to newsstands, vending machines, or subscribers...

Credit الاسم المعتمد

Usually the photographers or artists name printed with an illustration; hence credit line.

Credibility المصداقية

The trust that the audience holds for media that perform surveillance functions.

Cycle دورة الإعادة

In all –news radio, the amount of time that elapses before the program order is repeated

Centre spread المادة المتقابلة

Material extending across the tow Centre- facing pages in a newspaper. Spread: any material occupying tow opposite pages.

Content المحتوى

Material in a newspaper

Developmental Journalism **الصحافة التنموية**

Type of journalism practiced by many Third World countries that stresses national goals

and economic development.

Dummy **الماكيت**

A plan or blueprint for upcoming magazine issues that shows the contents in their proper order.

Interpersonal communication **الاتصال الشخصي**

A method of communication in which one person (or group) interacts with another

person (or group) without the aid of a mechanical device.

Domain المجال

The distinguished part of an abstract or physical space where something exists, is performed, or is valid. For

example, we may talk about: domain of interest, domain of activity. This concept is used in every branch/sector/field of human activity..

Digital paper الصفحة الرقمية

Also known as interactive paper , is patterned paper used in conjunction with a digital pen to create handwritten digital documents .

Gatekeeper حارس البوابة

Any person (or group) who controls what media material eventually reaches the public

Magazine المجلة

In colonial times, literally storehouses of material gathered from books, pamphlets, and newspapers and bound together under one cover.

Night editor المحرر المسائي

The senior production executive of a daily paper.

Outside Posters الملصقات الإعلانية الخارجية

Outdoor transit posters appearing on buses, taxis, trains, subways, and trolley cars.

Reporter المحرر

Person who gathers and writes up news.

Readership قراءة النسخة الصحفية

The number of people reading the newspaper which is always more than the actualcirculation because households generally have more than person.

Investigative journalism الصحافة الاستقصائية

A form of reporting in which a news situation is examined in depth by a team of reporters under a project leader, i.e. as an investigation of all aspects.

Issue القضية

All copies of a day's paper and its editions.

Desk صالة التحرير

Where page layouts are drawn in detail and the pictures edited

Art editor المحرر الفني

The person responsible for the art desk and for design of the newspaper.

Assignment التكليف

A story which a journalist has assigned to cover: a briefing

A headline العنوان الرئيسي

Ahead line that crosses the top of a page D also streamer. Audiometer

An electric measurement device that is hooked to a television set to record when the set is turned on and the channel to which it is tuned

Bold = عريض

Name given to type of a thicker than average body

Brief القصة الإخبارية القصيرة

A short news story, usually one paragraph.

By- line اسم الكاتب الصحفي

The writers name at the beginning, or near the top, of a story

CD – Rom قارئي الأقراص

Compact disk read – only memory used to hold computer – accessible data.

Column العمود

Standard vertical divisions of a newspaper page; hence column measure.

Controlled Circulation التوزيع المخطط

A type of circulation in which publications are Sent free or distributed to a select

Readership, such as airline passengers or motel guests.

Defining Journalism

. **Journalism** is collecting and presenting information. Journalists, the people that do the collecting and presenting, rely on different story formats to present information. Breaking news stories, features, investigative reports, editorials, and reviews are all types of journalism.

A **newspaper:** is a periodical publication containing written information about current events.

Newspapers can cover wide variety of fields such as politics, business, sports, and art and often include materials such as opinion columns, weather forecasts, reviews of local services, obituaries, birth notices, crosswords, editorial cartoons, comic strips, and advice columns.

Most newspapers are businesses, and they pay their expenses with a mixture of subscription revenue, newsstand sales, and advertising revenue. The journalism organizations that publish newspapers are themselves often metonymically called newspapers.

Newspapers have traditionally been published in print (usually on cheap, low-grade paper called newsprint). However, today

most newspapers are also published on websites as online newspapers, and some have even abandoned their print versions entirely.

Types of newspaper

There are many types of newspaper, they include .broadsheet, tabloid, national .local and regional .

1-National

Definition Contain some National and international news But focus on news relating to a specific area of the country such as the Time.

2-Regional

Definition: Contain some National and international news But focus on fairly local news topic in detail, Usually based around towns, cities or groups villages such as Al Ahram.

3- Local

Definition: A newspaper which covers news across the whole country, together with international news.

4-Tabloid:

Definition: The largest type of newspaper cover all national and international news often in a serious or formal way.

5- Broadsheet

Definition: Cover all national and international news. Often contain ascertain amount of more gossipy or scandalous news items or more personal stories.

The journalistic article

The journalistic article Is one of the main forms of analytical-explanatory journalism. It aims at interpreting, evaluating and issuing judgments, and pointing to the results of the events it addresses, by highlighting the objective evidence that confirms its basic assumptions

Steps to edit the article:

1 - Choose an idea or subject: Evaluation and discussion in the light of editorial policy, public interest, timeliness, availability of information and the nature of the topic.

2 - Select the type of article: In this step, the writer determines the type of the article so that he can formulate the subject of the article according to the wording template.

3. Collecting the necessary information and background from human resources:

By contacting various sources and non-human sources such as the Press Information Section, the Library, the Archives, and the information banks.

4. Develop a plan for writing the article.

5 - Selection of persuasive persuasion or logical / emotional

Types of article:

The newspaper article different types have been evolving, so that each became an independent journalistic art in itself, including:
1. The opening article.
2-column press.
3. Journals.
4 - Monetary article.
5 - analytical article.
• **The electronic press report:** "The collection of knowledge and information about the facts in the process, dynamic movement, and it does not understand the essential aspects of the event as in the news, but contains the description of time, place, people, and circumstances that are linked to the event, By highlighting the personal opinions and self-experiences of the editor "
• **E-report**: "It is a news article that serves one idea, attaches to what is deeper than the news, and draws from the documented information"

Elements of the electronic press report

ϖ Preface on the subject of the report.
ϖ Explanation of current events.
ϖ Background on past events.
ϖ Explanations and comments of people involved in the event.
ϖ Documentation and statistics on the subject matter of the report.
ϖ Live scenes from the heart of events.

ϖ Link sites related to the subject matter of the report.
ϖ Event results.

Some topic of journalism

Journalism and internet

The development of new technologies and mass media influenced dramatically modern culture. In actuality, people spend a considerable part of their life while watching television and surfing Internet. At the same time, today, mass media become more and more diverse offering the audience different products in order to attract a possibly larger amount of viewers. In such a situation, many companies operating in entertainment industry and television attempt to conduct marketing researches and develop effective marketing strategies to introduce their products to the mass audience. For this purpose, they use a variety of tools, such as questionnaires, audience measurements, ratings, face-to-face interviews and others. All these tools aim at the research of needs and interests of the audience, which help companies operating in this industry to develop products which can gain success in the mass audience. However, it is important to remember about a considerable impact of television on the audience and the transformation of the audience from ordinary viewers into customers can have some negative effects since television can influence the public opinion and shape an individual identity. In actuality, the development of the modern mass media is

characterized by a consistent shift toward the development of electronic media and Internet plays a particularly important role in this regard. Internet becomes a new medium where journalists can realize their full potential because Internet actually combines characteristics of both print and visual media. At the same time, Internet can reach the huge audience other media cannot always reach. The potential of Internet is enormous but, at the same time, Internet changes traditional journalism making it more mobile and mass audience-oriented. In such a way, today, Internet can become the mainstream medium, which is particularly prospective for the development of the modern journalism.

On analyzing the current development of journalism and mass media, it is important to lay emphasis on the fact that traditionally print media and television played the leading part in the development of journalism. However, the development of new information technologies and the rise of new telecommunication systems opened great opportunities for the development of Internet. At first, journalists as one of the effective media did not use Internet but, in the course of time, the availability of Internet and its great potential became obvious. As a result, journalism focused on the development of online media, which steadily started to compete with conventional print media and television.
In this respect, it is worth mentioning the fact that the

availability of Internet and easy access to Internet became probably crucial factors for the rise of online journalism. To put it more precisely, today, Internet is available to the mass audience, whereas in the past it was available to a relatively small group and it was not widely-spread worldwide as it is today. In fact, today, Internet is a global mass medium available to millions and billions of people in practically all parts of the world. The global spread of Internet accelerated the development of online journalism. In addition, the emergence of new telecommunication systems and introduction of new devices and technologies, including Internet, notebooks, and other facilitated the work of journalists in terms of sharing information and sending data regardless of their physical location. What is meant here is the fact that journalists could work in practically any part of the world, make their reports and perform their professional duties and send the information to the audience using Internet practically from any place where they are at the moment. In such a way, the modern journalism has become mobile due to the development of the Internet.

At the same time, the Internet allows journalists to reach the huge audience. Even the modern television cannot cover such a large audience as the Internet does. In the time when mass media become more and more commercialized, it is extremely important to have a large audience. In addition, the Internet allows journalists to communicate with their audience. What is

meant here is the fact that unlike other mass media, the Internet is truly interactive to the extent that journalists and audience can exchange ideas freely without any significant limitations. For instance, journalists can receive a feedback from the audience in a matter of minutes after the material they have prepared is published on the web. In such a way, journalists can receive the feedback from the audience and develop their professional work taking into consideration needs and wants of the audience or simply sharing their ideas with the audience attempting to persuade the audience, and so on. In other words, the Internet is becomes not just a means of bombardment of the audience with information that leads to the overwhelming impact of media on the consciousness of people. Instead, the Internet becomes the means of communication between the audience and journalists.

Vocabulary

Influenced	**تؤثر**	**overwhelming impact of media**	**التأثير لوسائل الاعلام**
marketing strategies	**استراتيجيات التسويق**	**a feedback**	**رجع الصدى**
became obvious	**أصبح متاحا**	**simply sharing**	**المشاركة بسهولة**
Significant limitations.	**قيود كبيرة**	**allows journalists**	**يسمح للصحفيين**

to persuade the audience	**لإقناع الجمهور**	**prospective for the development**	**التنمية المستقبلية**

<u>Exercise chapter2</u>

A- Translate tow only texts into Arabic:

1 A type of circulation in which publications are sent free or distributed to a select readership, such as airline passengers or motel guests.

2- A headline that crosses the top of a page D also streamer. Audiometer An electric measurement device that is hooked to a television set to record when the set is turned on and the channel to which it is tuned

B- Choose the right term for every definition:

1-Akind of communication in which one person interacts with another person without the aid of mechanical device called:

(A) Mass communication

(B) Interpersonal communication

(C) Eye communication

2-A form of reporting in which a news situation is examined in depth by a team of reporters under a project leader called:

(A Developmental journalism

(B) Electronic journalism

(C) Investigative journalism.

3- A Contain some National and international news But focus on fairly local news topic in detail, Usually based around towns, cities or groups villages such as Al Ahram.

A-National news

B- Tabloid:

c- local

3- Write a paragraph about

A- journalism and the Internet
B- Kind of newspaper

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الفصل الثالث

الاعلام المحلي

-
- مفاهيم ومصطلحات في مجال الاعلام المحلي
- الاعلام المحلي
- الاذاعة المحلية
- الصحافة المحلية
- وظائف الاعلام المحلي

Local media is a type of limited-scope media that is concerned with the interest of a specific area representing a local community and is a realistic reflection of the culture of that community, targeting the needs of its population and achieving their interaction and participation

Local radio is a radio that serves a limited and coordinated society from the geographical, economic and social aspects, a society with the characteristics of the economic environment and distinct culture bordered by geographical boundaries to include the local broadcasting area,

Local journalism It is an important means of mass communication at the local level, expressing it and its issues and finding appropriate solutions to its problems and issues. Their role in community development is to create the desire for change and to move from underdevelopment to development.

Specialized journalism is the "newspaper, journal or journal that gives the greatest attention to one of the disciplines that a particular type of reader is interested in, so that all of its activity revolves around collecting news, analysis, writing articles and comments about this section

Picture journalism is a special type of press in which images are produced to express the news. It is now thought that picture journalism refers only to still images, but in some cases the term also refers to videos used in broadcast journalism

Citizen journalism is a term that denotes members of the public who play an active role in the collection, transmission, analysis and dissemination of news and information through the uses of the Internet press and its various means

Interactive journalism is a new type of press that allows the public to contribute directly to the news industry. With Web 2.0 technology, reporters can talk to the public.

Digital press is a press created from the Internet. Provide technological innovation, and create a new media horizon through technologies that reduce barriers to access and computer networks, as well as new types of writing, such as blogs, and create new forms of communication such as YouTube and localized sites.

Video journalism is a form of journalism, in which journalists photograph, edit and often present the video material they portray.

Video conference journalism is the process of organizing an international press conference using the Internet

Mobile journalism is news delivery and production using mobile devices.

Fashion journalism All aspects of fashion journalism, including writers, critics and fashion journalists.

Paid journalism is one of the forms of journalism that is essential for the publisher to pay the owner of the story or news in return for publishing his story.

Local media
Community Attributes:

- A group of individuals residing in a particular geographical area, including values, customs, traditions, behavior and culture,
- Most of its members conduct a major activity in addition to other activities related to the service of this main activity,
- The society has a kind of strong relations between its members and their common interests and interests

Local media conditions:

Scientific approach: It is intended to attend the scientific dimension in the performance of the media and the press, which would regulate the media knowledge in avoiding the fall in the obscurity and randomness,

especially since most of what is published and broadcast in the media lacks scientific,
Objectivity: Objectivity is called "the study of phenomena as objects that have an external reality and are separate from everything that is subjective, such as prejudices, desires, tendencies and personal passions."
The meaning of truth is derived from honesty, which means matching the saying of work, that is, what the person says and what he promises, is reflected in his actions and behavior, and what applies to man applies also to the media, which must be true in the transfer of issues of reality
Balanced vision: It is meant to include the media aspects of life and all areas, not interested in a particular area at the expense of another area, such as sports or politics or daily news and that means the self-balancing of each media media, whether a newspaper or a radio or a channel or a digital location or Other.
The media does not stop at describing the object and conveying it, but adds to it the basic characteristic of the expectation of what will happen, and the prospect of the possibility, and this feature is only for the media, directed and able, which acquires with the passage of days and accumulation of experiences, On the events of the reality and its data, how the future will be near or average, and the proportion of the less distant future

Reasons for the spread of local radio

1-Geographical factor

The geographic factor is one of the most important factors affecting the broadcasting system in any country. The size and shape of the land in any region or country has a great influence on its broadcasting system. Sometimes the central radio can not cover all parts of the country and can not meet its needs.

2- Language factor

Where language is one of the most important factors affecting the broadcasting systems since the multiple dialects and languages within the same state may be a barrier to the radio in some cases and this emphasizes the need for local radio to address the different population structures in their language

3- Motivation to participate in development:

Development is one of the main factors and motivations for the establishment of local radio stations in order to activate participation in development. Developing countries can not achieve development goals without paying attention to their members in their communities. Development programs are reaching these audiences in their local environments

The importance of local media:

Is an important source of guidance and education in any society and has a significant impact on the different audiences of different audiences in their interests, attitudes, and intellectual, academic and social levels.

It builds communities and contributes to the shaping of communities.

The formation of public opinion and especially when the image is unclear.

Role of local media

To know the relationship between the media and the target audience and to change the pattern of media treatments for all local issues with the explosion that occurred in the field of live broadcasting, which leads to the escape of the recipient to other options available.

The effectiveness of the supervisory role at the internal level and the credibility of the local means so as not to give the recipient the opportunity to escape directly to external means to obtain facts that may be often colored and inaccurate.

For example, television broadcasts a lot of topics, which prevents the focus of public attention on specific angles. There is a need for specialized means to address each specific group or sector.

The opportunity to deal with crises through multiple media, the most important international media in various forms and types as the international media can deviate from the problem of its path to other tracks consistent with its policy and plans for the region

The use of the Internet for the purpose of disseminating information and facts, and the media discourse in the means of reading, visual and audio, international and not local, only that the multiplicity of geographical boundaries.

A positive influence in the work of the local media is to unify the political and media discourse so that the desired harmony is achieved. It is necessary to focus on the information and facts that reveal the conspiracy and unify the people. More than ever, this mature political and media discourse opens the way for the unification, solidarity and cooperation of political forces. Narrow party because the issue becomes a whole nation issue is targeted

Working to restore the trust of the recipients in the local media so that these means a reliable source in providing the audience of accurate information at the required speed so that the media moves from defense to attack.

The establishment of several specialized channels, both in the field of news, politics, art and sports, so that coordination between them in addressing different sectors of the recipients.

Foundations of planning for local broadcasting

1- **Scope of geographical coverage:**

The geographical coverage of the local radio stations varies according to the geographic context. The geographical areas covered by the local

radio stations vary. Local radio stations cover a large city and regional radio covers a region covering several governorates or cities.

2- **Time period for implementing the plan**:

The time frame for the implementation of the radio plan is an important factor. According to this planning timeframe, radio planning is divided into long-term planning, which is long-term and needs a long period of time to achieve, short-term planning that is short-term and needs a period Short periods of time to achieve them, in addition to periods of crisis that require special treatment commensurate with the event

3- **Transmission hours and power**:

This means that the broadcast hours broadcast by the local radio are appropriate in terms of the number of broadcast hours and schedules in line with the conditions of the target audiences, along with the power of transmission and clarity, which affects the reception

Specialized Press Jobs

1- Provide rare and accurate news and information on specific topics of interest to readers.

2 - Help in education and education and time use in a way that develops mental abilities.

3 - to inform readers of the developments of the times they live in various parts of the world by publishing the latest research and innovations in the field of specialization

4 - Provide experts with their information and experience and to achieve greater benefit.

5 - Renewing the art of the press release and methods

Specialized journalism into the following divisions:

1- Religious or religious newspapers:

is one of the oldest types of specialized journalism where the houses of worship (mosques - churches - monasteries) have been concerned with the issuance of several newspapers and magazines based on the

implantation of religious values in the minds of those who believe in the validity of religion or mainstream doctrine.

2- Women and Men Press:

It is a kind of newspaper that cares about the human race, as these newspapers vary in the diversity of interests of each sex

3-Age-related journalism:

Under this type of journalism is the press of children, which vary according to the stages of childhood, according to the divisions of psychologists and the meeting of these stages.

4-Press Identities and Activities: -

Press concerned with activities and identities

5- Political newspapers:

It is hard for each newspaper to express its views and defend its principles and objectives, regardless of the policy of the state in which these trends are based.

For example, a political party has different categories of different specialties.

6-Trade and Economy Press:

These newspapers mean money and investment

7- - Newspapers related to various occupations and jobs:

She is interested in following up on career developments and concerns and concerns of employees.

8- **Incidents, Crimes and Exciting News**:

And specializes in the newspapers of incidents and police news and crimes and find this type of newspapers, many readers tend to know the news and details of crime

Exercise chpter3

A**- Write a full definition in English**

1-local Media

2- **Digital press**

3- **Video journalism**

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Write paragraph about Foundations of planning for local broadcasting

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………… Specialized journalism into the following divisions

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الفصل الرابع

وسائل الاعلام الرقمية

- مفاهيم ومصطلحات
- الصفحة الإلكترونية البريد الالكتروني.
- الوسائل الإلكترونية.
- الحقوق الحصرية.
- مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي.

الأهداف الإجرائية

- **بعد دراسة هذا الفصل ينبغي ان يكون الدارس قادر على معرفة مصطلحات وترجمة موضوعات** في مجال الاعلام الخاصة بما يلي:
  - الصفحة الإلكترونية البريد الالكتروني.
  - الوسائل الإلكترونية.
  - الحقوق الحصرية.
  - مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي.

Internet الشبكة الدولية للمعلومات

A global system of interconnected computer networks that interchange date by packet

Network الشبكة

An organization composed of interconnecting broadcasting stations that cuts costs by airing the same programs.

Edition الإصدار او الطبعة

An issue of the paper prepared for a specific area.

Chief editorial executive رئيس التحرير التنفيذي

Chief editorial executive who is responsible for the editing and contents of a newspaper.

Editorial الافتتاحية

The leading article or opinion of the paper also leader

Electronic Paper الصفحة الإلكترونية

A display technology designed to mimic the appearance of ordinary ink on paper. Unlike a conventional flat panel display, which uses a backlight to illuminate its pixels, electronic paper reflects light like ordinary paper and is capable of holding text and images indefinitely without

drawing electricity, while allowing the image to be changed later.

Electronic mail البريد الإلكتروني

(e –mail) : A store - and - forward method of writing, sending, receiving and saving messages over electronic communication systems. The term "e-mail" (as a noun or verb) applies to the Internet e-mail system based on the Simple Mail Transfer Protocol, to network systems based on other protocols and to various mainframe, minicomputer, or internet by a particular systems vendor, or on the same protocols used public networks.

Electronic media الوسائل الإلكترونية

Media that utilize electronics or electromechanical energy for the end user (audience) to access the content. This is in contrast to static media (mainly print media), which are most often created electronically, but don't require electronics to be accessed by the end user in the printed form. The primary electronic media sources familiar to the general public are better known as video recordings, audio recordings, multimedia presentations, slide presentations, CD-ROM and online content. Most new media are in the form of digital media.

Ethic القيم الأخلاقية

Moral principles and values that govern the actions and decisions of an individual or group.

Event Sponsorship رعاية الحدث

A type of promotion whereby a company develops sponsorship relations with aparticular event such as a concert, sporting event, or other activity.

Exclusive الحقو ق الحصرية

A public relations tactic whereby one particular medium is offered exclusive rights to a story

Editorial Policies: سياسات التحرير

Guidelines followed by a media organization with regard to certain public issues or political positions.

Experiment الدراسة التجريبية

A research technique that stresses controlled conditions and manipulates variables.

Mobile phone الهاتف النقال

Is a short-range, portable electronic device used for mobile voice or data communication over a network of specialized base stations known as cell sites.

In addition to the standard voice function of a telephone, current mobile phones may support many additional services, and accessories, such as SMS for text messaging, email, packet switching for access to the Internet, gaming, Bluetooth, Infrared, camera with video recorder and MMS for sending and receiving photos and video.

Multimedia Messaging Service, MMS خدمة الرسائل النصية القصيرة

For short: is a cellular telephone standard for sending messages that include multimedia objects (images, audio, video, rich text). MMS is an extension of the SMS standard, allowing longer message lengths and using WAP to display the content. Its most popular use is sending photographs from camera-equipped handsets

Some Article Of Social Networks

1-Social Networks

Nowadays, many people are using social media such as Facebook, Twitter, Tumbler and so on. Since the Internet has propagated rapidly, social media have progressed a lot. The generalization of the internet makes us to live conveniently and fast. People are almost using smart phones, i-phones or comfortable devices that can access to internet. These equipment make us to do social network easily. It helps contact

friends, family, and other people even though they live far away. It could be, however, abused, if you don't use properly. Especially, it is important that we understand and regulate the use of social media by young children.

. They argued the social media is good for mental diseases because social media help express their feelings or thought easily. Also, through social media, they can be connected each other more. However, social media just offer limited meeting. They just meet on websites, not physical meeting. Psychologist, Aric Sigmund suggests.

"The use of social networking sites as opposed to face-to-face interaction could lead to major health problems." Also he claimed in the British Journal The Biologist "Spending too much time online could lead to social isolation, loneliness and a negative outlook. These types of psychological symptoms could eventually lead to more serious health concerns, such as heart disease, and dementia."

New Vocabular

propagated rapidly	**تنتشر بسرعة**	**Generalization**	**تعميم**
mental diseases	**الامراض النفسية**	**physical meeting**	**الاجتماع المواجهي**

social isolation	**العزلة الاجتماعية**	**psychological symptoms**	**الاعراض النفسية**
Dementia.	**الأمراض العقلية**		

Social network site and adolescents

The popularity of social network sites (SNS) among adolescents and young adults has led to investigations of their effects on young users. The number of Facebook friends had a curvilinear relationship with loneliness and different types of Facebook use. Facebook use played role in contributing to social adjustment to **adolescents**. There has been increasing interest in the social and psychological effects of the medium with much of the evidence pointing to positive impacts. However, there is presently conflicting evidence about the impact of SNS use on academic performance. The present research focuses on social media use during a period of life that is fraught with both psychological and academic stress: the transition from high school to college. It attempts to resolve the conflicting results by examining the relationships among academic and social adjustment of first year college students as they are affected by varying dimensions of SNS use

New Vocabular

Social network	**وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي**	**Adolescents**	**المراهقين**
SNS	**مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي**	**Loneliness**	**الشعور بالوحدة**
social adjustment	**التكيف الاجتماعي**	**conflicting results**	**نتائج متضاربة**
psychological and academic stress	**الاجهاد النفسي والأكاديمي**		

Social net work site habits

Allot of adolescents tell Facebook is part of my everyday activity,‖ —Facebook has become part of my daily routine,‖ —I feel out of touch when I haven't logged onto Facebook for a while‖ and —I would be sorry if Facebook shut down,‖ and —I am proud to tell people I'm on Facebook‖ align closely with items from a validated measure of habit strength that indicate a routinized behavior that is missed when not performed (—…that makes me feel weird if I do not do it‖), and that has been incorporated in one‘s self-concept

Habits exist when individuals engage in a behavior without conscious knowledge, awareness or intention. They come about in the service of cognitive efficiency when control over a behavior switches from the prefrontal cortex to the basal ganglia in the cerebrum so that routine, repetitive behaviors can

be executed without exerting limited cognitive resources However, repeat behaviors are manifestations of the mental construct of habit rather than its defining quality, although the two are highly correlated (. Thus, usage and habit strength are distinct but related constructs.

There is limited evidence of a relationship between SNS habits and the adjustment of first year students to college. There were nonsignificant negative correlations between this index and emotional adjustment and academic adjustment and a non-significant relationship to social adjustment. Compulsive use relationship between measures of habit strength

New Vocabulary

everyday activity	النشاطات اليومية	**Habits exist**	العادات الموجودة
SNS habits	عادات وسائل التواصل	**negative correlations**	ارتباطات سلبية
social adjustment	التكيف الاجتماعي		

Kind of social net work

MeetUp.com :

Meetup.com is a networking site almost entirely devoted to arranging meetings for communities with like-minded interests. Unlike most other social networks, where the
Focus is towards user profiles and the networks of personal friends or associates, Meetup organizes local interest groups that meet monthly at local cafes and establishments. Meetup earns money from establishments that pay to be listed as possible venues for these meetings, and also from services such as text advertising and
its advanced Meetup Plus functionality.

evite.com

Almost the same as MeetUp. Allows users to create invitations for events, send them to friends, set up places to meet, and coordinate the event.

Ryze.com

Ryze was originally an online business networking site, but members have also been using the site to communicate with other members for dating and other social networking purposes through the use of photos in each member's profile. It is a free service, but
members can also subscribe to gold membership, which is a paid service that enables members to perform advanced searches. The Ryze site also organizes events for people offline. Ryze profiles contain guest books for other members to leave messages or emails

for other users. It also lists a section for classifieds which members can post to.

The site currently contains about 250,000 profiles.

Friendster.com Friendster is primarily a site for social connections: for dating through one's own friends and their friends; for making new friends; and for helping friends to meet new people.

member's photo and profile are only shown to people in their personal network and messages can only be sent and received from those with a mutual network of friends.

Size of the Friendster network is about 17 million profiles.

Orkut.com Orkut has attracted a lot of attention because of its ties with Google, for whom the site developer works for. Primarily a social site, Orkut has a relatively low user base as it requires an invitation to join. Communities are created under thirty or so general

category headings and contain usual message forums and events listings. Orkut has been criticized for its poor privacy policy, which has recently been revised.

LiveJournal.com

LiveJournal is a blogging service, but the members can add other members as friends, thus getting a summary blog line of their blog entries.

MySpace.com

MySpace is another network with a slightly blurred target, but mostly friend oriented.

MySpace is becoming popular among teens and young people. One interesting feature is that musical artists are allowed to create their own profiles and are given the option to post streaming MP3s of their songs to build up larger fan bases. Some bands even allow
the MP3s to be downloaded. Size: 14.5 million profiles.

Tribe.net

Tribe aims to keep its services to members free of charge by deriving revenue from job postings and featured listings. While Tribe is primarily used for social purposes, forExample if someone moves to a new area and they are looking for information on Accommodation or restaurants or concerts, the site does include professional elements such as job postings. As well as each user having a defined set of friends, Tribe contains many categories of communities where each community is termed a tribe, and a message forum and events listing is associated with that tribe. Messages from forums are also made available in RSS format for use in desktop news aggregating applications.

WhoAt.com

WhoAt is a social networking and dating site designed for mobile phones. You tell it where you are and it tells you where your friends and nearby potential friends are.

WhoAt works via mobile phone browsers, SMS, and standard web browsers.

Business Networks:

LinkedIn.Com

LinkedIn looks like the most professional looking of all the social networking services, and is very oriented toward your professional network and not your broader personal network. In fact, unlike almost all the other sites, LinkedIn doesn't allow for you to add a
photo to your profile page. LinkedIn allows members to look for jobs, seeking out experts in a particular area, or to make contact with other professionals through a chain of trusted connections. LinkedIn is probably the site with the least potential for social
purposes. Size of the LinkedIn network is about 2.5 million profiles.

Ecademy.com

Ecademy is a business networking site built up of a network of trusted business connections for people to share contacts and business opportunities. It is free to join,
however membership can be upgraded to power networker. It has a list of Ecademy clubs that its members can join, as well as listings of meetings and when they will be taking place. It also contains a list of networking regions globally for arranging meetings and events offline.

OpenBC.com

"The European Version of LinkedIn". Initially free, but has a golden membership, which gives access to extending features.

Spoke.com

Spoke is a professional networking site that helps people build their business network connections online. Spoke helps its members to increase their prospects for opportunities, and in helping to find a job it also enables members to obtain referrals through people they already know.

Some English Article of mass media

President Nelson Mandela

Toronto, South African President Nelson Mandela yesterday thanked Canadians for their support in the fight against apartheid. Without that support, he said on his arrival at Government House at the start of a two-day visit. South Africans would only have won freedom through bloodshed and bitterness.

I "It gives me a great deal of pleasure to come and thank the people of Canada directly for the enormous assistance they have given us."

The South African leader who was driven to Government House in an open landau, was presented with a 2 1 -gun salute and inspected the guard of honor Canada's Governor General Gen. Romeo LeBlanc was at the head of a long line of local dignitaries who greeted Mandela.

This is Mandela's second visit to Canada but his first as head of state. He visited Canada in 1990, shortly after the white minority regime in South Africa released him from prison after 27 years.

New Vocabulary

Apartheid	الفصل العنصري	**Praise**	يثني
Government House	مقر الحكومة	**enormous**	ضخمة – هائلة
bloodshed	اراقة الدماء	**Assistance**	مساعد
Inspected	فحص – استعراض	**Bitterness**	الالام
open landau	عربة مكشوفة	**Dignitaries**	كبار المستقبلين
Head of state	رئيس الدولة	**Minority**	اقلية
Regime	نظام الحكم	**Guard of Honor**	حرس شرف

Exercise chapter(4)

A- Read and answer the following questions:

Electronic media are:

Media that utilize electronics or electromechanical energy for the end user (audience) to access the content. This is in contrast to static media (mainly print media), which are most often created electronically, but don't require electronics to be accessed by the end user in the printed form. The primary electronic media sources familiar to the general public are better known as video recordings, audio recordings, multimedia presentations, slide presentations, CD-ROM and online content. Most new media are in the form of digital media.

Q1- Define electronic media.

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Q2- Define static media.

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Q3- List some forms of electronic media.

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B- Translate texts into Arabic:

1- **Editor** is the chief editorial executive who is responsible for the editing and contents of a newspaper……

2- **Editorial** is the leading article or opinion of thepaper…………………………………………………………

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3- **Event Sponsorship** is a type of promotion whereby a company develops sponsorship relations with a particular event such as a concert, sporting event, or other activity.
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4- Write a paragraph about social Networks and the effect of
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5-Discuss benefits of
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6- Write a paragraph about so economic social Networks

الفصل الخامس

الدراما الاذاعية والتليفزيونية

- مصطلحات ومفاهيم في مجال الدراما
- اللقطات وأنواعها
- المونتاج
- أنواع الدراما

الأهداف الاجرائية

- **بعد دراسة هذا الفصل ينبغي ان يكون الدارس قادر على معرفة مصطلحات وترجمة موضوعات** في مجال الدراما والخاصة بما يلي:

  - اللقطات وأنواعها
  - المونتاج
  - أنواع الدراما

Scenarist السيناريست

The one translates the story into clips, scenes, numbering and sequencing

Cameraman المصَوّر

Is a cinematographer who is in charge of managing the camera and capturing movie scenes.

Editor المونتير

Responsible for the editing process

Maquilleur الماكيير

Is the specialist who makes the make u

Regisseur ريجيسير

The contractor submits the secondary actors to the director after contracting with them, and chooses them through the director's instructions about the persons required for the film and the type of roles they will perform

Type Of shot.

Master shot لقطة رئيسية

The main shot is a wide shot of one or more actors, in which the camera moves to follow the movement of actors through the scene

Two-shot **لقطة ثنائية***

he binary snapshot includes both people who appear in it

Over-the-shoulder **فوق الكتف**

Is the shot the camera looks at in the face of an actor from behind the other actor

Close-up **اللقطة القريبة**

Face, neck, or face, neck and shoulders of a single representative.

Bust Shot **لقطة الصدر**

It is a shot of one actor showing his chest as well.

Waist shot **لقطة الوسط**

A shot reaches its bottom border to the center of the actor

Big close up **لقطة كبيرة جداً**

Is a close-up of the part to be shot. As for the human size it is a snapshot of a part of the face. Only or for the hand only ... etc.

Medium Close – Shot **لقطة كبيرة متوسطة أو منظر كبير متوسط**

It is a landscape that is in the size of the subject between the great view and the average view. For human size from head to knee.

Medium Shot **منظر متوسط أو لقطة متوسطة**

Is a close-up of the subject closer to the general shot, but far from the big shot. Things are clearly shown in this shot, and for human size they appear from the middle up

Medium Long Shot منظر عام متوسط أو لقطة عامة متوسطة

It is a landscape in which the subject matter is between the average view and the general view

Long Shot منظر عام أو لقطة عامة

Is a view taken from a very distant distance from the subject to be photographed, so that some details appear, as for the size of the human it shows the whole body.

Full Shot منظر كامل أو لقطة كاملة

Is the snapshot in which the person appears, the full-length object in the frame of the picture, or a whole room view.

Pan منظر استعراضي بان

Is a horizontal movement of the camera on its vertical axis while filming the scene.

High Angle shot منظر بزاوية مرتفعة

Is a view taken from a higher level than the subject matter to be photographed.

Low Angle shot منظر بزاوية منخفضة

A view taken from a level below the level of the subject to be filmed.

Insert منظر دخيل أو لقطة دخيلة

A scene or snapshot showing an address in a newspaper, or a few lines in a book, notebook, or street sign, for example.

Cut – away & Cut – in لقطة اعتراضية

His films turn the viewer's attention away from the main event, such as a scene in which a child's reaction to a quarrel between her parents appears.

Dolly shot لقطة متحركة

Is depicted through the moving vehicle above the vehicle.

Tracking shot لقطة تتبع شاريو

The camera moves on to Trollly's own to track artists or to show specific details.

Tilt حركة رأسية تلت

Is a vertical vertical movement of the camera, on a tripod mounted during shooting.

Tilt Up تلت لأعلى

Move the camera while shooting up.

Tilt Down & Pan Up تلت لأسفل

Move the camera while shooting down.

Accelerated Motion الحركة السريعة

Where the shot or scene is displayed more quickly than the real speed, the characters seem to move in a laughable way

Slow Motion الحركة البطيئة

Where the shot or scene is displayed at a slower speed than the real speed, the characters seem to fly in the air as they travel.

Matching توافق اللقطات

The scene is composed of several parts. The main way is to visualize a main shot, including the content of the scene in a wide shot covering as much of the scene as possible. Then we go to cover, which includes close-ups and clips from the shoulder, In a continuous, connected, and logical movement.

Action حركة

The word that the director tells the actors to begin performing the shot.

Cut اقطع

The word the director says to stop filming the shot.

Frame كادر أو إطار

Only one image of the series of pictures printed on the film.

Fade – in ظهور تدريجي

The scene starts completely dark and then gradually lightens until it is finally clear. For the sound, this means that the sound is gradually raised from the low to the audible pitch.

Fade – Out اختفاء تدريجي

Is completely reverse appearance.

Dissolve المزج

Gradually disappearing at the same time as the appearance of another scene gradually.

Wipe المسح

Move from one view to another by a line that goes through the screen to erase the first scene and replace it with the second.

Superimpose طبع لقطتين فوق بعضهما

Is a print shot over another shot so that when the movie is seen the two .shots can be seen through each other

Camera الكاميرا

.Is the camera itself, which is placed inside the film to capture scenes

Chapman crane رافعة تشابمان

The camera is mounted at the end of a long, balanced arm with special weights. There is room for the photographer, the director and the focus adjuster to sit next to the camera. This arm is raised, lowered or manipulated in any direction by hand by a handle At ground level or on .the vehicle's surface

Boom ذراع الميكروفون

.Long arm holding microphone

Dolly عربة دوللي

The cart holds the camera, the photographer, and moves them, but not .up or down

Script السيناريو

The film is on paper, written by the characters of the film, and explained .scenes and footage

Montage-Editing *المونتاج

The process of selecting and arranging the clips, and connecting them in the following by mixing, or scanning, or print clips on top of each other,

and the installation of sound from dialogue, music, and effects, until the .film reaches its final form

Décor set الديكور أو المناظر

.Views Prepare to shoot one or more scenes in the movie

Plateau البلاتوه

....Views Prepare to shoot one or more scenes in the movie

Special Effect المؤثرات الخاصة

Are any effects on the film after being shot in the special effects section

Introduction to Genres and Styles of Drama

The topics of genre and style have traditionally provided the basis for courses in dramatic literature and criticism. They have also been the subjects of countless books and articles. A direct outcome of all this attention is that many terms and definitions are available for inspection.

In the interests of brevity, however, this appendix treats only major genres and styles and mainstream viewpoints.

The main purpose is simply to review the range of genres and styles that actors, directors, and designers must convert into theatrical form and to understand some of their major features. Genre and style are complicated but important subjects.

Readers are strongly encouraged to consult some of the specialized writing listed in the Bibliography before attempting to arrive at anything like a complete artistic understanding. Georgi Tovstonogov's essay, "Genre," in The Profession of the Stage Director is a particularly lucid and practical introduction for theatre students

The word genre was adopted from the Latin words for genus and gender. Broadly speaking, it refers to a kind or type of object, usually concerning works of literature. Dramatic genres are distinguished by the nature of a play's content, that is, by the ideas, feelings, events, and characters of which the play is composed. In classical drama, the original genres were tragedy, comedy, and farce, to which melodrama, or (serious) drama was later added. From the Italian Renaissance through the eighteenth century in Europe dramatic genres were painstakingly defined, and authors were obliged to adhere to the rules prescribed for them.

Later the notion of purity of genre grew less important as authors began to mix contrasting moods within their plays and otherwise create single works containing multiple points of view.

Genre is a theoretical and historical concept, but the need for actors, directors, and designers to understand it is just as important as it is for critics and historians to do so. Classification by genre is an attempt to define the play's point of view toward the world. In a play, life may be viewed as tragic, comic, or farcical; it may change from one attitude to another during the course of the action; or it may even mix viewpoints

simultaneously to produce a feeling of absurdity or insanity. Consequently, in practical artistic terms , genre sets the tone for the production approach.

It controls the general mood or spirit as well as the emotional rhythm of the play.

By guiding the play in this way, genre helps to unify all the elements of production into a single harmonious totality.

New Vocabular

Criticism	نقد	Simultaneously	الوقت ذاته
Inspection	تفتيش	dramatic genres	الأنواع الدرامية
Complicated	معقد	Mainstream	التيار
Adopted	اعتمد	Emotional	المشاعر

Tragedy

Tragedy means literally the song of the goat, referring probably to a sacrificial animal (scapegoat) used in certain religious rituals of preclassical Greece. Classical Greek tragedy emerged from a form of ritualistic sacrifice accompanied by choral songs performed in honor of Dionysus, the Greek god of fields and vineyards. Today, a tragedy may be any deeply serious play with a profoundly unhappy or disastrous ending brought about by the leading character who is compelled by fate, moral weakness, or more recently by psychological maladjustment or

social pressures. It is impossible to arrive at a more precise definition because the term has widely different meanings in various theoretical schemes. Broken down to its simplest terms, however, tragedy contains a powerful force, a victim aware of his condition, and the strong will of the victim to struggle against the force and overcome it.

In tragedies, serious events are carried to their extreme psychological and physical limits. The plots are usually complex in the technical sense, containing a psychological realization on the part of the leading character (anagnorisis), together with a major reversal of fortune from good to bad (peripeteia). It is crucial that the reversal is accompanied by physical and emotional violence, which often, though not always, leads to death. Tragedies are dominated by a central character who possesses psychological stature either of an historically majestic kind or that of a modern ordinary person. In either case, the character possesses a will at least strong enough to confront the major opposing force on relatively equal terms. The value system espoused by the leading character is said to contain a serious personal misjudgment or tragic flair (hamartia) that forms the basis of the realization at the climax of the play. In a successful tragedy, the universal importance of the subject can lead to both sympathy for the tragic hero and apprehension for his plight—so called pity and fear. This combination of feelings creates a social bond between the drama and its audience that is unique to tragedy. According to Aristotle, pity and fear combine to produce a therapeutic release of tensions in the audience that is known

as catharsis. Minor genres of tragedy include domestic, heroic, modern, neoclassical, and revenge tragedies and tragicomedy.

New Vocabular

Tragedy	التراجيديا	Domestic	المنزلى
profoundly unhappy	نهاية غير سعيدة	tensions in the audience	القلق لدى الجمهور
social pressures	الضغوط الاجتماعية	Tragicomedy	التراجيكومديا
Apprehension	مخاوف	Relatively	نسبيا

Melodrama

Although melodramatic plays have existed throughout history, melodrama as a distinct genre is believed to have originated toward the end of the eighteenth century in France. The main features included a deliberately sensational plot with songs and musical accompaniment. Hence the French source for the composite term, melo (music) plus drame (drama). Its leading characters were plainly either virtuous or evil, and its endings were invariably life affirming. This was the original form, but melodrama did not remain fixed in this state for long. Dramatists soon began to combine melodramatic techniques with the techniques found in the more subtle and dignified genre of tragedy.

Today the term melodrama may refer to any serious play with thrilling, often violent, actions and strong emotions. Sometimes modern melodrama can be as serious as tragedy, but still retaining the life-affirming ending of its eighteenth century ancestor. Historical and modem melodramas continue to share a major emphasis on plot, on "What's going to happen next?" They also share the same intention of attracting wide audiences by means of exciting scenes, tense suspense, and strong conflicts. (In France, the term drame was originally given by Diderot to a type of eighteenth-century play that was neither tragedy nor comedy but rather a serious play that fell somewhere in between the two. Diderot's definition is now more accurately applied to sentimental comedy, a minor historical genre. Today, the Anglicized term drama is used by critics to refer to modem serious melodrama to distinguish it from historical melodrama.)

The basic plot premise of melodrama tends to be exaggerated, but not enough to make it too hard for the audience to accept. Individual scenes are often completely dramatic in themselves, and the social circumstances generally play an unusually important role. Scenes are marked by sudden changes in incident and mood and linked by taut suspense with contrast customarily provided by comic scenes or characters. In modem melodramas, there is a clear hierarchy of character depiction with the major characters much more fully written (sometimes with the most up-to-date neuroses) than are the supporting characters. Melodramatic dialogue tends to swing from exaggerated to

understated emotion with sharply defined spoken rhythms to strengthen mood. Socially relevant central ideas that point to

a clear moral are another major characteristic of modern

melodramas.

Comedy

Comedy can be traced to classical Greek source words for banquet and song. Much like tragedy, the earliest examples of comedy were related to fertility rituals and the worship of the god Dionysus. Gradually the early folk practices became formalized, and since the fifth century BC in Athens comedy has been associated with drama. Aristotle distinguished comedy from tragedy by pointing out that it deals in an amusing way with ordinary characters in everyday situations, and although comedy has passed through many different historical stages, the basic intention has always remained essentially the same to portray human behavior in an amusing and playful way. Historically any play that was not tragic was considered a comedy, and for many centuries, critics expected authors to maintain the distinction

composite term	مصطلح مركب	emphasis on plot	التركيز على مؤامرة
Combine	مشترك	Accurately	بدقة
Characteristic	سمات الشخصية	Distinguish	يتميز
Suspense	تشويق	Exaggerated	مبالغ فيه

between them. Although some of the thinking behind this contrast may still be valid, it was much too narrow for practical artistic purposes, and eventually it yielded to a broader understanding. Currently almost any play that deals with ordinary life in a predominantly amusing way and ends happily is called a comedy. Contemporary writers have discovered that in some situations comedy may be as serious as tragedy, and the ideas found

Broader	أوسع	contemporary comedies	الكوميديا المعاصرة

in some contemporary comedies can be as profound as those in tragedies.

Unlike tragedy, the comic point of view is intellectual rather than emotional. Comedy is a way of looking at life coolly with the mind, and its success depends on keeping things at a distance so as not to stir up deep feelings. Of course, some emotional involvement is always necessary in the live theatre, but in general, real comedy appears only when feelings are held in check. Comic plots may arise from a variety of ordinary situations. Sometimes the release of restrictive behavior results in comedy. Incongru- ous contrasts, repetitions, inverted situations, mistaken identities, misunder- standings, and character automatism are other common plot premises.

Associated	مرتبطة	contrast	تناقض
ends happily	نهاية سعيدة	deep feelings	مشاعر عميقة
restrictive behavior	مقيد السلوك	identities	المتطابقات

Farce

Farce comes from the French term to stuff, as in cooking. Some say this is because early examples were used to fill in the intervals between the parts of a play; others say that it refers to vernacular passages inserted into Latin liturgical texts. Farce is a broader and simpler form of comedy in which everything is aimed at creating the utmost outright laughter. Its slapstick (visual and physical humor), horseplay (rough, noisy fun), gags (practical jokes with unexpected turns), high jinks (noisy pranks), and jokes (amusing tales), regardless of how artificial, are meant obviously for the sake of laughter. Since its earliest sources stemmed from an improvised folk tradition, farce hasn't left much in the way of written records. The chief historical examples were written at the beginning of the classical periods of Greece and Rome, during the Middle Ages, during the seventeenth century in Italy and France, and in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries for English and American stages in one-act form as parts of bills with longer plays.

Except when it contains maxims, epigrams, or wisecracks, as in Oscar Wilde's play the importance of Being Earnest, farce generally has little literary merit. Mostly it depends on physical humor and its chief interest is to amuse by inventive plots and characters that deliberately create

laughter. Even when the goal is social satire or commentary as in Alan Ayckbourn's Bedroom farce or Michael Frayn's Noises Off, farce is still frankly contrived. But despite its exaggerated and excessive humor, farce is nonetheless fun to believe. Its strong popular entertainment value stems from its consistent internal logic and from the fact that its conflicts are resolved amicably, often with the use of surprisingly funny endings.

Farce also employs appealing leading characters written in large, bold strokes. Originally they were only stock characters drawn from stereotypes, but nowadays farces like those of Alan Ayckbourn can display more detailed character depiction. Still, virtually all farcical characters are more impulsive than they are rational. They are usually gripped by a fixed idea and fail to respond to obvious clues. Reacting automatically to everything around them, they seldom learn anything and seldom even think about what is happening to them. Through their wit and cleverness, however, they easily compensate for their lack of psychological plausibility. At any I rate, farce is not about character but rather about characters caught in funny predicaments.

as hard and fast. As pointed out repeatedly, even in the most intensely realistic plays plot, character, dialogue, idea, and tempo-rhythm-mood have been studiously selected and arranged. In other words, realism is also a style although one whose conventions require the carefully crafted illusion of daily life. Conversely, theatricalism does not exist in a pure state. Many scenes from classical Greek tragedies, the plays of Shakespeare, or theatre of the absurd are as honest and real as

anything written by Arthur Miller or David Rabe. The use of one style does not hinder the use of the other by the same playwright or even within the same play. Identification of style is essentially a question of determining the relative importance or unimportance of selected dramatic features within the play.

TV Drama in Transition

Television remain hybrids which often make neither for the best cinema nor the best TV drama (see Clifford, 1991: 17-18)."

In addition, there is an important residual difference in the disposition of viewers to television and cinema. A sense of immediacy in viewing, of observing parallel lives as they are being lived, continues to inform the modern TV drama view- ing experience. The naturalist theatre's sense of looking in through the 'fourth wall' to apparently live action taking place in real time and located typically in domestic interiors12 is sustained in TV studio production of soaps, the dominant genre of TV drama. As Raymond Williams points out, this is 'a drama of the box in the same fundamental sense as the naturalist drama had been the drama of the framed stage' (1974: 56). Indeed, early television plays retained a sense of the immediacy of theatrical presence since actors performed "live" as the audience watched.13

In contrast with the mark of the absence of presence in the cinema image, furthermore, there is an apparent directness of relationship between TV drama characters and television viewers, since the audience is not obliged to negotiate two spaces - that of the living

room and that of the screen world. The characteristic domesticity of the TV drama setting parallels that of the home viewing context and therefore, in its familiarity, does not need to be graphically represented in detail for it is taken as read. Character and viewer seem to inhabit the same space. Contrastingly, in cinema, the problem of negotiating two complex spaces is overcome differently by darkening the auditorium and occluding the viewing space, thus inviting the audience to inhabit the screen space as 'invisible guest', in

Peter Wollen's coinage (1980: 59).

The significance of this difference cannot be overstressed since the immersion of the spectator in the dream world of the cinema screen space is fundamentally different from the quotidian of the domestic viewing context of TV. Emotional identification between viewer and character is encouraged in television viewing by the sense in which people on television seem to inhabit the same domestic space as noted, but this engagement is offset by a potential detachment occasioned by the inclusion of other objects and people besides the television screen in the field of vision, and by other domestic distractions. This context .begins to account for television's tendency to the melodrama

Exercise chapter5

A**- Write a full definition in English**

1- Cameraman
2- Montage-Editing
3- Script

B- **Choose the correct word or concept for every statement.**

1- The word the director says to stop filming the shot.

Reach

Waist shot -٤

Bust shot -٥

Boom -٦

B- Are any effects on the film after being shot in the special effects section

A- Décor set

B- Standard

C-Narration

C – **Talk about Type Of shot.**

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Write paragraph about Farce.

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Write paragraph about Tragedia

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الفصل السادس

الإعلان والعلاقات العامة

- مصطلحات ومفاهيم في مجال الإعلان والعلاقات العامة
- الإعلان، الحملة الإعلانية، استراتيجية الإعلان.
- أنواع الإعلان، تكلفة الإعلان، سلوك المستهلك.
- العلاقات العامة.

الأهداف الإجرائية

بعد دراسة هذا الفصل ينبغي ان يكون الدارس قادر على معرفة المصطلحات الإعلامية الخاصة بمجال الإعلان والعلاقات العامة:

- الإعلان، الحملة الإعلانية، استراتيجية الإعلان.
- أنواع الإعلان، تكلفة الإعلان، سلوك المستهلك.
- العلاقات العامة

Advertising الاعلان

Any paid form of non-personal communication about an organization, product, service, or idea by an identified sponsor.

Advertising Agency الوكالة الإعلانية

A firm that specializes in the creation, production, and placement of advertising messages and may provide other services that facilitate the marketing communications process

Advertising appeal المؤثر الإعلاني

The basis or approach used in an Advertising message to attract the attention or interest of consumers and / or influence their feelings toward the product , service , or cause

Advertising Campaign الحملة الإعلانية

A comprehensive advertising plan that consists of a series of messages in a variety of media that center on a single theme or idea

Advertising creativity : الخلق الإعلاني

The ability to generate fresh unique, and appropriate idea that can be used as solutions to communication problems

Advertising manger : مدير الإعلان

The individual in an organization who is responsible for the planning , coordinating ,budgeting , and implementing of the Advertising program

Advertising specialties المثيرات الإعلانية

Items used as giveaways to serve as a reminder stimulate remembrance of company or brand such as calendars , T-shirts pens , key tags , and the like . special are usually imprinted with a company address and phone or brand name

Advertising media وسائل الإعلان

A term commonly used in Advertising to describe support media

Advertising frequency تكرار التعرض للإعلان

The number of time the average household reached by a media schedule is exposed to a media vehicle over a specified period

Audiometer مقياس التعرض

An electric measurement device that is hooked to a television set to record when the set is turned on and the channel to which it is tuned

Marketingالتسويق

The process of planning and executing the conception, pricing, promotion, and distribution of ideas, goods, and

services to create exchanges that satisfy individual and organizational objectives.

Marketing mix المزيج التسويقي

Controllable element of marketing program including product , price . promotion , and place

Marketing Plan خطة التسويق

A written document that describes the overall marketing strategy and programs developed for an organization, a particular product line, or a brand.

Audience Flow جذب الجمهور

Scheduling TV programs so that the audience attracted to one show

Audience – Generated Feedback رجع الصدى

Feedback that occurs when one or more audience members attempt to communicate their opinions or points of view to a mass medium .naturally carries over to the following show .

Audit bureau of circulations (ABC) اتحاد المعلنين

An organization formed by Advertisers and publishers in 1914 to established ground rules for counting circulation date.

Barter deal الوقت الإعلاني المتاح

In TV syndication, the program syndicator keeps most of the available commercial minutes sell in the syndicated program

Audiometer مقياس التعرض

An electric measurement device that is hooked to a television set to record when the set is turned on and the channel to which it is tuned

Big idea الفكرة الرئيسية للإعلان

A unique or creative idea for advertisement or campaign that attracts consumer's attention, gets a reaction, and sets the advertisers product or service apart from the competition

Bleed pages حواف الإعلان الصحفي

magazine advertisements where the printed white margin or border around

Bluetooth الإتصالات اللاسلكية القصيرة البلوتوث

Awireless protocol utilizing short-range short distances from fixed and/ or mobile devices, creating wireless personal area networks

Business-to-business advertising الإعلان الصناعي الموجه لرجال الأعمال

Advertising directed not at the general public but at other businesses

Classified Advertising الإعلانات المبوبة

Advertising that runs in newspapers that generally contains text only and is arranged under subheadings according to the product, service, or offering

Clients العملاء

The organizations with the products, services, or causes to be marketed and for which advertising agencies and other promotional firms provide services..

Comparative advertising الإعلان المقارن

The proactive of either directly or indirectly naming one or more competitors in an advertising message or usually making a comparison on one or more specific attributes or characteristics

Consumer behavior سلوك المستهلك

The process and activities that people engage in when searching for, selecting, purchasing, using, evaluating, and disposing of products and services so as to satisfy their needs and desires. Cost per customers purchasing a cost effectiveness measure used in direct marketing based on the cost per sale generated

Cost per order (CPO) التكلفة الإعلانية

A measure used in direct marketing to determine the number of orders generated relative to the cost of running the advertisement.

Cost per Thousand التكلفة لكل ألف

A computation used in evaluating the relative that represents the cost of exposing 1,000 members of a target audience to an advertising message

Cost plus system التكلفة زائد الربح

A method of compensating advertising agencies whereby the agency receives a fee based on the cost of the work it performs plus an agreed on amount for profit.

Direct response advertising إعلان الطلب المباشر

A method of direct marketing whereby a product or service is promoted through an advertisement that offers the customers the opportunity to purchase directly from the manufacturer.

Flat rates المساحة الإعلانية الصحفية **المتميزة**

A standard newspaper-advertising rate where no discounts are offered for large quantity or repeated space buys.

Front office المادة الإعلانية التحريرية

Usually that advertising and editorial part of a newspaper office to which the public are admitted.

Full – service agency الوكالة الإعلانية الكاملة

An ad agency that handles all phases of ad for its clients

Global Advertising الإعلان الدولي

The use of the same basic advertising message in all international markets.

Image Advertising اعلان الصورة

Advertising that creates an identity for a product or service by emphasizing psychological meaning or symbolic association with certain values, lifestyles, and the like.

Industrial Advertising الإعلان الصناعي

Advertising targeted at individuals who buy or influence the purchase of industrial goods or other services.

Local Advertising الإعلان المحلي

Advertising done by companies within the limited geographic area where they do Business

Layout تصميم الإعلان

The physical arrangement of the various parts of an advertisement including the headline, subheads, illustrations, body copy, any identifying marks

National spot الإعلان الدولي المذاع محليا

All non-network ad done by a national advertiser in local markets

Spot advertising إعلان تجاري محلي

Commercials shown on local television stations, with the negotiation and purchase of time being made directly from the individual stations.

Outside Posters الملصقات الإعلانية الخارجية

Outdoor transit posters appearing on buses, taxis, trains, subways, and trolley cars.

Trademark العلامة التجارية

An identifying name, symbol, or other device that gives a company the legal and exclusive rights to use

Public Relations العلاقات العامة

The management function that evaluates public attitudes, identifies the policies and procedures of an individual or organization with the public interest, and executes a program to earn public understanding and acceptance.

Public Relations Firm مجال العلاقات العامة

An organization that develops and implements programs to manage a company's publicity, image, and affairs with consumers.

Publicity البرامج العامة

Communications regarding an organization, product, service, or idea that is not directly paid for or run under identified sponsorship

Promotion الترويج

The coordination of all seller-initiated efforts to set up channels of information and persuasion to sell goods and services or to promote an idea.

Promotional Plan خطة الترويج

The framework for developing, implementing, and controlling the organizations communications program

Public Relations: The Importance of Press Releases

A press release is all about the publicity that you can do for your online business. The more publicity you do for your goods and services the more your business gets recognize everywhere on and off of the web. The trick is in making use of all the publicity tools including press releases in the correct way to draw attention to your site. Publishing press releases on the web is one great way of going about the successful publicity of your site.Well, it is not enough just to write press releases and publish them on the web, you must know the correct way of writing a press release to be noticed on the web. There are hundreds of press releases posted on the web on a daily basis and there are chances that the one you write will get lost among the lot. The press release that you write must be just perfect to make you visible on the web .

The first and foremost rule of writing a good press release is that the information that you give throughout the press release must be newsworthy. Who will even read the press release that you have written if the information is not newsworthy? Remember, your press release must not sound like an advertisement. Rather it should be newsworthy information about the product or service you are offering to customers. There is a very thin line between writing about your site and the

write up not appearing as advertisement of your business. Always remember to ask the question how you as a customer will feel while reading your write up. And if you feel that you would not like to read it, then you drastically need to change your press release. If you do not like something chances are no one else will like it either. Put special emphasis on the first paragraph of your press release. Most editors do not go beyond the first paragraph and if you are going to create a first impression then half the work is done. If some one likes to read your first paragraph then they will go through the entire thing .

Press releases have more credibility among all the other publicity methods. While reading a press release readers do not feel that they are reading some other disguised advertisement about a product. Readers and online visitors are more likely to trust credible sources like columnists, editors and reviewers about the authenticity of any write up appearing anywhere. Editors will not publish anything that is not well written

Vocabulary

The trick	الخدعة	press release	خبر صحفى
Advertisement	الإعلانات	special emphasis	التركيز بشكل خاص
online visitors	زوار الانترنت	Columnists	كتاب الاعمدة
Disguised	متنكر	Credibility	المصداقية
newsworthy information	معلومات مفيدة		

Exercise chaptar6

A- Write a full definition for five only in English:

1-Advertising appeal

2- Advertising Campaign

3- Advertising media

B- Choose the correct word or concept for every .١ statement:

1-controllable element of marketing program including product , price . promotion , and place is

(A) Marketing Plan (B) Marketing mix

(C) ADS manger

2- Advertising that creates an identity for a product or service by emphasizing psychological meaning or symbolic association with certain values, lifestyles, and the like

(A) Global Advertising

(B) Advertising manger

(C Image Advertising

C write paragraph about advertising included type of Advertising.

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What is the type of **advertising?**

الفصل السابع

تدريبات عملية

- مقالات صحفية مترجمة.
- المصطلحات الأجنبية في مجال الاعلام

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الأهداف الإجرائية

- **بعد دراسة هذا الفصل ينبغي ان يكون الدارس قادر على معرفة مصطلحات وترجمة موضوعات** في مجال الاعلام الخاصة بما يلي:
- مقالات صحفية مترجمة.
- المصطلحات الأجنبية في مجال الاعلام

بعض المقالات المترجمة

أجرى الرئيس عبد الفتاح السيسي، اليوم اتصالاً هاتفياً بالرئيس الروسي فلاديمير بوتين للتهنئة بمناسبة إعادة انتخابه لفترة رئاسية جديدة.

وقال السفير بسام راضى، المتحدث الرسمى باسم رئاسة الجمهورية، إن الرئيس الروسي "فلاديمير بوتين" أعرب عن خالص تقديره لتهنئة الرئيس، مؤكداً تقديره لمصر قيادة وشعباً، وتطلعه لمزيد من تعزيز التعاون المشترك بين البلدين الصديقين.

وأضاف راضى، أن الرئيسين ناقشا عدة جوانب فى العلاقات الثنائية بين البلدين وكذلك سبل تطوير تلك العلاقات في المجالات المختلفة، وهو الأمر الذى يكتسب أهمية متزايدة لما تنطوى عليه المرحلة الراهنة من تطورات وتحديات، وفِي هذا السياق تم استعراض ومناقشة القضايا الإقليمية ذات الاهتمام المشترك، حيث توافقت رؤى وتقديرات الرئيسين حول الأوضاع بالمنطقة وأهمية تعزيز العمل المشترك للتوصل إلى تسويات سياسية للأزمات القائمة بالمنطقة مع استمرار التشاور والتنسيق المكثف بين البلدين خلال المرحلة المقبلة.

President Abdel Fattah al-Sisi held today

Russian President Vladimir Putin expressed his sincere appreciation for the president's congratulations and his appreciation to the leadership and people of Egypt and expressed his hope for further strengthening the mutual cooperation between the two friends, Ambassador Bassam Rady said.

The two leaders discussed several views in various relations, which is what starts to achieve this, and is hesitant to do so: the visions and assessments of the two presidents on the situation in the region and the importance of joint work to reach political settlements of the existing crises in the region with the continuation of consultation and coordination .

" New York Times : "accusations of interference in the US elections may withdraw on the UAE



The New York Times confirmed that Washington does not rule out the possibility that the UAE has provided financial support
to Donald's campaign Trump campaign, with the aim of gaining political influence among American decision-makers .The newspaper quoted informed sources on Saturday that the team of American prosecutor Robert Mueller , who investigates the alleged Russian intervention in the US elections, questioned in recent weeks a US businessman of Lebanese origin, George Nader, and demanded other witnesses to provide their information on the " Any attempts by Emiratis to buy political influence with money, by supporting Trump during his presidential campaign "He said.Investigators also questioned George Nader's

role in decision-making at the White House. Nader, an adviser to the Abu Dhabi crown prince, visited the White House several times last year, during which he met Steve Banon, .Nader also met with Jared Kushner, the son-in-law of Trump and his adviser to discuss US policy in the Middle East, on the eve of Trump's visit to the region last May .The sources said Nader was handed over last fall from Eliot A senior fund- raiser for the US president's campaign, published a detailed report on a closed Trump meeting .Brody is running a private security company with hundreds of millions of dollars worth of contracts with the UAE, and Brody is urging Trump to hold an "informal" meeting with Mohammed bin Zayed, support the UAE's policies in the region, and advise him to dismiss Foreign Minister Rex Tillerson, who refused to take a hard line in the Qatari crisis.

According to the paper, the focus of Muller 's recent investigation of Nader suggests that the scope of the investigation extends beyond the issue of "Russian intervention" in the elections to include the UAE's influence on Trump's management . It could also lead to the study of how funds flow from multiple countries to Washington and its impact on its policy during the Trump era .
Source: The New York Times

Metric happy

نيويورك تايمز": اتهامات التدخل في الانتخابات الأمريكية قد تنسحب على الإماراتأكدت "نيويورك " تايمز" أن واشنطن لا تستبعد احتمال أن تكون الإمارات قد قدمت دعما ماليا لحملة دونالد ترامب الانتخابية، بهدف الاستئثار بنفوذ سياسي لها في أوساط صنّاع القرار الأمريكي. ونقلت الصحيفة عن مصادر مطلعة أمس السبت، أن فريق المدعي الأمريكي روبرت مولر، الذي يحقق في التدخل الروسي

المزعوم في الانتخابات الأمريكية، استجوب خلال الأسابيع الأخيرة رجل أعمال أمريكي من أصل لبناني هو جورج نادر، كما طالب شهودا آخرين بتقديم ما لديهم من معلومات عن "أي محاولات بذلها الإماراتيون لشراء النفوذ السياسي بالمال، عبر دعم ترامب خلال حملته الرئاسية".

كما تقصى المحققون دور جورج نادر في صنع القرار في البيت الأبيض، إذ زار نادر الذي يقدم نفسه مستشارا لولي عهد أبو ظبي البيت الأبيض مرات عدّة العام الماضي، والتقى خلالها ستيف بانون كما اجتمع نادر مع جاريد كوشنر صهر ترامب .المستشار الاستراتيجي السابق للرئيس الأمريكي ومستشاره لمناقشة السياسة الأمريكية في الشرق الأوسط، عشية زيارة ترامب إلى المنطقة في أيار الماضي.

وذكرت المصادر، أن نادر تسلم الخريف الماضي من إليوت برويدي أحد جامعي الأموال الكبار لحملة الرئيس الأمريكي، تقريرا مفصلا عن أحد اجتماعات ترامب المغلقة.

ويدير برويدي شركة أمنية خاصة لها عقود مع الإمارات تقدر قيمتها بمئات ملايين الدولارات، كما كان برويدي يحث ترامب على اجتماع "غير رسمي" مع محمد بن زايد، ودعم سياسات الإمارات في المنطقة، ونصحه بإقالة وزير الخارجية ريكس تيلرسون الذي رفض تبني موقف متشدد في الأزمة القطرية.

وحسب الصحيفة، فإن تركيز تحقيق مولر على نادر في الفترة الأخيرة، يوحي بتوسيع نطاق التحقيق إلى ما يتخطى قضية "التدخل الروسي" في الانتخابات، ليشمل التأثير الإماراتي على إدارة ترامب، كما أنه يمكن أن يدفع أيضا إلى دراسة كيفية تدفق الأموال من بلدان متعددة إلى واشنطن ومدى تأثيرها في سياستها خلال عهد ترامب.

المصدر: نيويورك تايمزمتري سعيد

babysitter gets 100 years to life for raping two kids, recording the assaults



NYC

A Manhattan babysitter who raped two children and recorded the sick crimes will spend 100 years to life behind bars.

Milton Narvaez, 36 was sentenced in Manhattan Supreme Court on Friday.

Narvaez molested a 6-year-old boy over a period of six years, beginning in February 2008.

His other victim, a little girl who was seen on a video and whose identity remains a mystery, is believed to be as young as 7 years old.

She was abused at the Eastern Diocese of the Armenian Church in Midtown in October 2011, where Narvaez worked as a janitor.

" He took something from these children that can never be returned," said Assistant District Attorney Heather Buchanan.

Narvaez was found guilty in November of predatory sexual assault, sex abuse and promoting sexual performance by a child.

While pushing for a sentence of only 10 years, his lawyer Glenn Hardy, told the court that Narvaez was the victim of childhood sexual abuse at the hands of his father.

جليسة الأطفال في مدينة نيويورك تحصل على مائة عام من الحياة لاغتصاب طفلين ، تسجيل الاعتداءات

جليسة الأطفال في مانهاتن التي اغتصبت طفلين وسجلت الجرائم المريضة ستقضي مائة عام في الحياة خلف القضبان.

تحرش نارفيز بفتى عمره .وحكم على ميلتون نارفايز (٣٦ عاما) في محكمة مانهاتن العليا يوم الجمعة
ويعتقد أن ضحيته الأخرى ، وهي فتاة .٦ سنوات على مدى ست سنوات ، ابتداء من فبراير ٢٠٠٨
تعرضت لإساءة المعاملة .صغيرة شوهدت في شريط فيديو وتظل هويته لغزا ، لا تزيد عن ٧ سنوات
في أبرشية الكنيسة الأرمنية في وسط المدينة في أكتوبر / تشرين الأول ٢٠١١ ، حيث كان يعمل نارفاز
وقالت هيثر بوكانان ، مساعدة المدعي العام في المنطقة: "لقد أخذ شيئًا من هؤلاء الأطفال لا .كباحث
ووجد نارفايز مذنبا في نوفمبر تشرين الثاني بالاعتداء الجنسي المفترس والاعتداء ."يمكن إعادته أبداً
وفي الوقت الذي دفع فيه محاميه جلين هاردي بالسجن .الجنسي والترويج للأداء الجنسي من قبل الطفل
.لمدة ١٠ سنوات فقط ، أخبر المحكمة أن نارفايز كان ضحية اعتداء جنسي على الأطفال على يد والده

Interior controls the formation of a gang that managed to steal 48 cars in Kafr El Sheikh

The Public Security Sector, in coordination with the Kafr El-Sheikh Security Directorate, managed to arrest five people who formed a gang that specialized in committing car thefts and returned them to their owners for money and confessed to committing 48 incidents.

This came within the framework of the Public Security Sector's plan to combat crime in various forms, exposing and preventing criminal

elements, dangerous and outlaws, and uncovering the mystery of thefts.

The information and investigations of the Criminal Investigation Department in the security of Kafr El-Sheikh, together with the public security sector, confirmed that a "dangerous risk recorder sentenced to 3 years' imprisonment" firearms, force and drugs "was sentenced to 27 cases of" miscellaneous robberies ", driver and unemployed Sidi Salem Police in the case of stealing a car and possession of a firearm, the owner of a contracting office, and a diploma held in the second police department Kafr El-Sheikh on the issue of car theft, forming a gang headed by the first specialized in the commission of car thefts and return to their owners for money.

Following the codification of the procedures and in coordination with the security of Kafr El-Sheikh, the registrar was arrested and admitted to committing 48 incidents in partnership with the rest of the departments of the departments and centers of the Directorate.

He decided to return the rest of the cars to their owners for money. He found that he owned "3 plots of land in Kafr El-Sheikh and Alexandria, two apartments and 6 shops in Alexandria "And some other property from the proceeds of his criminal activity, and the necessary legal action was taken on that incident.

<u>الداخلية تضبط تشكيل عصابى تمكن من سرقة ٤٨ سيارة بكفر الشيخ</u>

نجح قطاع الأمن العام بالتنسيق مع مديرية أمن كفر الشيخ فى ضبط خمسة أشخاص كونوا تشكيلاً عصابياً تخصصوا فى ارتكاب حوادث سرقات السيارات وإعادتها لمالكيها مقابل مبالغ مالية واعترفوا بارتكابهم ٤٨ واقعة.

جاء ذلك فى إطار خطة قطاع الأمن العام الرامية لمكافحة الجريمة بشتى صورها كشفًا ومنعًا، وضبط العناصر الإجرامية الخطرة والخارجين عن القانون وكشف غموض حوادث السرقات.

وأكدت معلومات وتحريات إدارة البحث الجنائى بأمن كفر الشيخ بالاشتراك مع قطاع الأمن العام، مفادها قيام "مسجل شقى خطر محكوم عليه بالسجن فى ٣ جنايات "سلاح نارى، استعمال قوة، مخدرات" بالحبس فى ٢٧ قضية "سرقات متنوعة"، سائق، وعاطل

محبوسان بمركز شرطة سيدى سالم على ذمة قضية سرقة سيارة وحيازة سلاح نارى، مالك مكتب مقاولات، وحاصل على دبلوم محبوسان بقسم شرطة ثان كفر الشيخ على ذمة قضية سرقة سيارة، بتكوين تشكيل عصابى يتزعمه الأول تخصص فى ارتكاب حوادث سرقات السيارات وإعادتها لمالكيها مقابل مبالغ مالية.

وعقب تقنين الإجراءات وبالتنسيق مع أمن كفر الشيخ، تم ضبط المسجل واعترف بارتكاب ٤٨ واقعة بالاشتراك مع الباقين بمختلف دوائر أقسام ومراكز المديرية، وقرر إعادة باقى السيارات لمالكيها مقابل مبالغ مالية، وتبين امتلاكه "٣ قطع أراضى بكفر الشيخ والإسكندرية وشقتين و٦ محلات بالإسكندرية - سيارة ملاكى"، وبعض الممتلكات الأُخرى من متحصلات نشاطه الإجرامى، وتم اتخاذ الإجراءات القانونية اللازمة حيال تلك الواقعة

British Council official who assumed a pseudonym to write Sunday Telegraph articles attacking "the black heart of Islam" has been sacked

. The government-funded body, which recently commissioned a handbook on Islam "to prevent ignorant comments about Muslims being made in [the] national press", said yesterday it had dismissed Harry Cummins, a senior press officer, after an internal investigation.

The author's identity was unknown to all but the Sunday Telegraph's executives until it was revealed by the Guardian's diarist, Marina Hyde, four weeks ago, prompting a flood of complaints to the council from Muslim groups.

In his four articles, bylined Will Cummins, he compared Muslims to Nazis and argued that Muslim voters have a "global jihads agenda". One of his articles stated: "All Muslims, like all dogs, share certain characteristics." Another argued: "It is the black heart of Islam, not its black face, to which millions object."

The author also compared voters in Leicester and Birmingham to the Janjaweed militia who have committed atrocities in the Darfur region of Sudan and claimed that Islam was "sanctified by the principle ... that any civilization, however repulsive, has the same value as any other".

In a statement, the British Council said: "Following allegations that a British Council employee had written a series of articles in the Sunday Telegraph offensive to Islam, an investigation has been carried out and a British Council officer has been dismissed." The dismissal was welcomed by the Muslim community, which said the comment pieces had incited racial and religious hatred.

Murad Qureshi, a Muslim activist and member of the London assembly, said: "The British Council was right to move swiftly against something which threatened to reflect so badly on the work it does globally. This was a huge issue for us. But there remains the problem that we rely on the goodwill of public bodies. What we need is legislation which will stop these vicious and pernicious attacks."

Abdul Bari, deputy secre tary-general of the Muslim Council of Britain, said the British Council had "acted swiftly and decisively to

distance themselves from the poisonous hatred espoused by Mrs. Cummins".

An MCB spokesman added: "We have always insisted that there is a world of difference between criticising a faith and actually inciting hatred of its followers. Harry Cummins had clearly crossed this line."

The affair has severely embarrassed the council. Last year, Mr Cummins helped to promote a seminar "to debate press freedom and responsibilities with emerging and potential Muslim leaders".

After the Guardian revealed that Mr Cummins was the author of the Sunday Telegraph articles, the council voiced concern that his writings and the resulting furore might hamper its work. A spokesman described the pieces as "the antithesis of everything that we stand for and have worked to achieve over 70 years".

Mr Cummins, who had denied that he was the author, was unavailable for comment yesterday.

Nor was anyone available for comment at the Sunday Telegraph. But the articles have been publicly criticised by another writer on the paper. Columnist Jenny McCartney said of Mr Cummins: "He is not a man to let the facts get in the way of his vigorous pursuit of a bad argument. Iaccuracies

الترجمة

إقالة مسؤول في "المجلس الثقافي البريطاني"

بسبب مقالات مناوِءة للإسلام

<u>مصدر المقالة الأصلية</u>

الناشر: صحيفة "The Guardian"

الكاتب: هيو ميوِر

التاريخ: ٢ أيلول/سبتمبر ٢٠٠٤

تمّت إقالة مسؤول في "المجلس الثقافي البريطاني" كان قد كتب مقالات بإسم مستعار في صحيفة الـ "Sunday Telegraph" تهاجم "قلب الإسلام الأسود".

وأعلن المجلس – المدعوم من قبل الحكومة – الذي قام مؤخرًا بتبنّي كتيّب [دليل] عن الإسلام "للحدّ من استخدام تعبيرات تنمّ عن الجهل حول المسلمين في الصحف المحليّة "أنّه أقال هاري كَمنس، مسؤول إعلامي كبير [في المجلس]، بعد القيام بتحقيق داخلي.

يذكر أن هوية الكاتب [الحقيقية] لم تكن معروفة سوى لكبار إداريي صحيفة الـ "Sunday Telegraph" إلى أن كشفتها كاتبة صحيفة "The Guardian" مارينا هايد قبل أربعة أسابيع، ممّا أدّى إلى سيل من الاحتجاجات التي أرسلت إلى المجلس من قبل الجماعات الإسلامية.

وفي مقالاته الأربع، المنشورة تحت اسم <<وِل كَمنس>> قارن الكاتب المسلمين بالنازيين، وجادل بأن الناخبين المسلمين لهم "غايات جهادية عالمية". وجاء في إحدى مقالاته: "كل المسلمين – مثل كل الكلاب – تجمعهم صفات معيّنة." وفي مقالة أخرى ذكر: "إن قلب الإسلام الأسود، لا وجهه الأسود، هو ما يعترض عليه الملايين."

وقارن الكاتب كذلك الناخبين [المواطنين المسلمين البريطانيين] في مدينتي ليستر وبرمنجهام بميليشيات الجنود الذين ارتكبوا الفضائح في إقليم دارفور في السودان، وزعم بأن الإسلام كان " مباركًا حسب مبدأ... أن أيّ مجتمع، مهما كان منحطًّا، له نفس مكانة أيّ مجتمع آخر."!

وذكر المجلس الثقافي البريطاني في تصريح له: "أنه بناءًا على ادعاءات بأن أحد موظفي المجلس الثقافي البريطاني قام بكتابة سلسلة مقالات مسيئة للإسلام في صحيفة الـ "Sunday Telegraph" فقد تمّ إجراء تحقيق وإقالة مسؤول في المجلس الثقافي البريطاني [على ضوء ذلك]."

ورحبت الجالية المسلمة بخبر الإقالة، معلقةً بأن مقطوعات التعبيرات [في المقالات المذكورة] فجّرت مشاعر الكراهية الدينية والعرقية. وقال مراد قريشي، وهو ناشط مسلم وعضو في "تجمع لندن: "إن المجلس الثقافي البريطاني كان مصيبًا في تحركه بسرعة ضدّ ما كان يهدّد بانعكاسات سيئة على العمل الذي يقوم به المجلس في أرجاء المعمورة." لقد كانت هذه مسألة كبيرة بالنسبة لنا، ولكن تبقى هناك مشكلة أننا نعتمد [في هذه المسائل] على التفاعلات الحسنة من قبل الدوائر العامة [غير الرسمية]. وما نحتاجه هو تشريع قانوني يؤدّي إلى وقف هذه التهجمات الهمجية والهدّامة." وعلّق السيد عبد الباري

قائلاً: "إن [مسؤولي] (MCB)[البنغلاديشي]، السكرتير العام للمجلس الإسلامي لبريطانيا المجلس الثقافي البريطاني تصرّفوا بسرعة وحزم لإبعاد أنفسهم عن الكراهية المسمّمة التي قائلاً: "لقد كنّا مصرّين دومًا (MCB)يتبناها السيد كَمنس." كما أضاف المتحدث باسم الـ على أن هناك فرقًا شاسعًا ما بين نقد دين معيّن وبين التحريض الفعلي على كراهية أتباعه. ومن الواضح أن هاري كَمنس تجاوز هذا الحدّ."

ولقد أحرجت هذه القضية المجلس بشكل كبير. علمًا أن السيد كَمنس ساهم العام الماضي في الترويج لندوة "من أجل مناقشة حريّة الصحافة والمسؤوليات مع قادة المسلمين من الآخذين في البروز والمحتملين".

أن السيد كَمنس كان كاتب المقالات في "The Guardian"هذا وبعد كشف صحيفة ، أعرب المجلس عن قلقه بأن كتاباته وما نتج عنها "Sunday Telegraph"صحيفة الـ من سخط من الممكن أن يعيق أداءها. ووصف متحدث [باسم المجلس] المقالات بأنها "نقيض كل ما نساند وما عملنا من أجل تحقيقه خلال ٧٠ سنة".

وكان السيد كَمنس – الذي نفى كونه كاتب المقالات – مشغولاً يوم أمس [واعتذر] عن التعليق [على موضوع إقالته].

كما لم يكن هناك أحد من صحيفة الـ "Sunday Telegraph" مستعد للتعليق [على الموضوع]. غير أن المقالات انتقدت علنًا من قبل كاتبة أخرى في الصحيفة، فقد علّقت الصحفية جيني ماكارتني منتقدةً السيد كَمنس قائلة: "إنه ليس بالرجل الذي يسمح للحقائق بأن تعترض طريق ملاحقته الدؤوب لجدال سيئ. فعدم الدقّة والتشويه رائج لديه."

]Imam Sends Death Threats to Official

RIYADH, 31 December 2007 — The Kingdom's Cassation Court (appeals court) will hear the case of a Saudi imam who was jailed by a court in Hail. The imam allegedly threatened to kill the head of the branch of the Ministry of Islamic Affairs in Hail. The head had suspended the imam from his duties for using anti-Western slogans in his sermons.

The ministry asked the imam several times to refrain from using political slogans but the imam was adamant and refused to obey. He was then summoned to the ministry and removed from hisposition After a quarrel with a ministry official and the failure by others to

mediate and have the imam reinstated in his job, the imam sent death threats to the official on his cell phone. The official then filed a lawsuit against the imam at the religious court in Hail. A reliable source reported that the imam “kept arguing with the judge that it was legitimate in Islam to pray against the governments of certain Western countries.” The source continued: “When the judge asked him whether he was the sender of the death threats, he confessed and did not deny it.” The judge then sentenced the imam to seven months in prison and 150 lashes.

المسؤول الإمام يرسل تهديدات بالموت إلى

السعودية (محكمة الاستئناف) ستستمع إلى الرياض، ٣١ ديسمبر ٢٠٠٧ – محكمة النقض الإمام قد هدد بقتل السعودي الذي سُجن من قبل محكمة في حائل. ويزعم أن حالة الإمام رئيس فرع وزارة الشؤون الإسلامية في حائل. وقد حرم الرئيس الإمام من واجباته لاستخدامه للغرب في خطبة له الشعارات المعادية.

الامتناع عن استخدام الشعارات السياسية ولكن الوزارة سألت / ناشدت الإمام عدة مرات إلى

عن منصبه أصر ورفض الانصياع. ثم استدعي إلىالوزارة وأبعدوه الإمام استطاعت الآخرين للإمام في العودة إلى وظيفته بعد المشاجرة مع مسؤول في الوزارة وعدم مكتبه الرسمي على الهاتف. ثم أقام المكتب دعوى ، أرسل الإمام تهديدات بالقتل إلى وأفاد مصدر موثوق به أن الإمام " بقى .قضائية ضد الإمام في المحكمة الدينية في حائل يجادل القاضي بالقول أن الدعاء على الحكومات الغربية مشروع بالإسلام." وتابع المصدر " .بالقتل، اعترف ولم ينكر عليه عندما طلب منه القاضي ما إذا كان قد أرسل تهديدات" : جلدة 150 ثم حكم القاضي على الإمام بسبعة أشهر في السجن و.

Cold Weather Leads to Low Turnout at

Theme Parks in EP

DAMMAM, 31 December 2007 — With the Eastern Province experiencing an extra cold winter this year, outdoor amusement parks have seen a marked decline in visitors during the recent Eid Al-Adha vacation, the Al-Watan newspaper reported recently

.

Tourism experts say the low number of visitors has little to do with the various accidents that have occurred at theme parks this year and more to do with the extremely cold weather, with families opting to visit indoor amusement parks, especially the ones in shopping malls.

Walid Radi, general manager of Aziziyah Village, said the percentage of visitors at his theme park during the first three days of Eid Al-Adha increased this year by 30 to 40 percent .

"The number of visitors began to decrease on the fourth day of Eid due to the cold weather. Accidents that have previously occurred at theme parks have nothing to do with the low turnout," he said, adding, "Tents at the village were all ccupied because of families wanting to camp out during the winter "

Khaled Nasser, chairman of the Committee of Tourism in the Eastern Province, said that families preferred going to indoor entertainment halls because of the cold. "The region needs to build indoor

recreational facilities that can be used throughout the year," he said .The popularity of indoor amusement places was something attested to by Osman Al-Hassan, director of marketing sales at Sparkiz, an amusement center in Dhahran. "Many families prefer indoor amusement parks inside shopping centers to save time. These places are attractive because people can also shop and eat out," he added.

حدائق الألعاب شرق الجزيرة العربية الطقس البارد يؤدي إلى الإقبال الضعيف في

الشرقية تشهد شتاء بارد وقارس هذا العام ، الدمام ، ٣١ / ديسمبر ٢٠٠٧ – المحافظة الأخيرة في انخفاضا ملحوظا في عدد الزوار خلال الآونة الملاهي الهوائية والحدائق شهدت .عطلة عيد الأضحى ، كما ذكرت جريدة الوطن مؤخرا حدثت في قلة عدد الزوار لا علاقة لها بمختلف الحوادث التي ويقول خبراء السياحة أن البارد ، علاوة على ذلك اختيار الأسر زيارة موضوع حدائق هذا العام خصوصا مع الطقس .التسوق الأماكن والمتنزهات المغلقة ، وخصوصا المتواجدة في مراكز القادمين لمنتزه لقضاء وقت وليد راضي ، المدير العام للقرية العزيزية ، قال إن نسبة الزوار

عيد الأضحى هذا العام زادت من ٣٠ إلى ٤٠ الفراغ خلال الأيام الثلاثة الأولى من اليوم الرابع من العيد وذلك يعود إلى الطقس البارد. أما عدد الزوار بدأ في الانخفاض على" النازحبين الحوادث التي وقعت سابقا في موضوع الحدائق لا علاقة لها مع انخفاض عدد انشغلت كلها بسبب الأسر التي تريد التخييم بها خلال ،و"، مضيفا ،" أن الخيام في القرية " فصل. الشتاء

المقاطعة الشرقية ، قال إن الأسر فضلت الذهاب إلى خالد ناصر ، رئيس لجنة السياحة في الترفيهية قاعات الترفيه الداخلية بسبب البرد وقال " بأن المنطقة بحاجة لبناء داخلي للمرافق ."، التي يمكن استخدامها على مدار السنة

ويشهد علي عثمان الحسن ، مدير التسويق شعبية أماكن التسلية الداخلية كان شيئا موثق وهو مركز تسلية في الظهران. ، sparkiz في والمبيعات

ومراكز التسوق لتوفير الوقت. وأن وأضاف "كثير من الأسر تفضل التسلية داخل المتنزهات ." جذابة لأن الناس يمكنهم أيضا أن يتسوقوا ويتناولون الطعام هذه الأماكن

The literary press

The literary press is the mirror of its age, and the university of intellectuals and the public educated, thus its role is restricted in

education in the defining and clarifying of all aspects of life, besides it is a school for the graduation of young people through providing high models in the art of literature .

The press has contributed to spread and develop culture, especially literary culture, thus the role of the press in the process of educating adolescents is clear, while their readings vary at this stage, and their inclinations to specialized readings are obvious .

Hence, the press ,in general, has become an industry of the daily life through its editions ,it continues intimately with readers, then this intimate circle between the press and readers across the pages to complete the specialized circle of communication and literature pages close relations between the press and readers across the pages of the complete circle of specialized communication and literature pages in the Egyptian press are only an example of such

intimate and continuation on the road to creativity

.

الترجمة

الصحافة الأدبية

الصحافة الأدبية تعد مرآة عصرها، وجامعة المثقفين وعامة المتعلمين، ولذلك يتحدد دوروها في التعريف والتثقيف والتوضيح لكل مظاهر الجدة في الحياة وهي إلى جانب ذلك مدرسة لتخريج الناشئين من خلال تقديم النماذج الرفيعة في فنون الأدب.

ولقد أخذت الصحافة تساهم في نشر وتنمية الثقافة ولا سيما الثقافة الأدبية ومن ثم يتضح دور الصحافة في عملية تثقيف المراهقين حيث تتنوع قراءاتهم في هذه المرحلة، ويتضح ميلهم إلى القراءات المتخصصة.

ومن هنا أصبحت الصحافة بشكل عام عبر إصداراتها المتعددة صناعة حياة يومية فهي في تواصل حميم مع قرائها، ثم توثقت هذه الدائرة الحميمة بين الصحافة وقرائها عبر الصفحات المتخصصة لتكتمل دائرة التواصل وما صفحات الأدب في الصحافة المصرية إلا نموذج لهذه الحميمة والتواصل علي درب الإبداع.

Television Drama

Television Drama is one of the most important dramatic forms in our current age because it has characteristics and possibilities that are useful for the mass diffusion of television

That makes necessary to take care of informative studies and to study the content of television drama to take part in changing behavior habits and to modify the moral values through and treating social problems through discussion and visible image

.

الدراما التليفزيونية

تعد الدراما التليفزيونية من أهم الأشكال الدرامية في العصر الحاضر لما تتمتع به من خصائص وإمكانات تفيد في الانتشار الجماهيري للتليفزيون الأمر الذي يجعل من الضروري

الاهتمام بالدراسات الإعلامية ودراسة مضمون الدراما التليفزيونية لتشارك في تغيير العادات السلوكية وتعديل القيم الأخلاقية من خلال تقديم القدوة والأنماط الإنسانية ومعالجة المشكلات المجتمعية من خلال الحوار والصورة المرئية.

Journalism and the school Broadcasting

School is the second social establishment after family which continue the educational jobs to family in putting the national culture buses and to foster the belonging. Belonging during the cultural globalization that omit the human speciality and his a cultural heritage and separate it from his national history which became a remain require Journalism and the school Broadcasting as a mean of the scholstic mass media that turn over toward the child and when he is in his first stages of life, we can put in his mind when he still in the constitutive stage, the national culture buses that considered the conversative armour and the castle that prevent from him the ideal

frame and the civilization conflict that threaten the nation existence
.

الترجمة

الصحافة والاذاعة المدرسية

إن المدرسة هي المؤسسة الاجتماعية الثانية بعد الأسرة حيث تواصل المدرسة الوظائف التربوية للأسرة في إرساء أسس الثقافة الوطنية وتعزيز الانتماء، فالانتماء في ظل العولمة الثقافية والتي تلغي خصوصية الإنسان وموروثه الثقافي وتعزله عن تاريخه الوطني أصبح ضرورة بقاء.

والصحافة والإذاعة المدرسية كأحد وسائل الإعلام المدرسي والتي توجه للطفل وهو في مراحل حياته الأولى تستطيع أن تغرس في عقله وهو ما زال في طور التكوين أسس الثقافة الوطنية التي تعتبر بمثابة الدرع الواقي والحصن الذي يمنع عنه إطار المجابهة الفكرية والتحدي الحضاري الذي يهدد كيان أمتنا .

فالصحافة والإذاعة المدرسية كأحد وسائل التربية داخل المجتمع المدرسي لها الدور الأكبر في التأثير على الأطفال وذلك لأنها نشاط حر يمارسه التلاميذ بناءاً على رغبتهم ويقرأونه بناءاً على رغبتهم بعيداً عن العملية الإلزامية في المناهج الدراسية

بعض المقالات (ترجمة بعض الكلمات الأساسية)

<u>Jihad ruling</u>

A Military court yesterday sentenced three Jihad militants to death, two of them in their absence, and 53 others to imprisonment on charges of planning assassinations and bombings. The court acquitted 31 suspects.

Among the 53 sent to prison, two were jailed for life and the others got prison terms ranging from one year to 15 years of hard labor.

Those condemned to death in absentia were fugitives AdelAbdel-Meguid and Ibrahim El-Sayed El-Naggar who were convicted of sending money to Egypt to revive jihad's underground, anti- government activities.

Adel El-Soudani received a death sentence for packing a car with explosives to blow up Cairo's bazaar district of Khan El-Khalili, which is a tourist attraction .

New Vocabulary

military court	محكمة عسكرية	Ruling	حكم
Militants	مسلحون	Sentenced	عاقبت- حكمت بعقوبة
Imprisonment	سجن	Absence	غيابي
Assassinations	اغتيالات	Charges	اتهامات
Acquitted	تم تبرئتهم	Bombings	تفجيرات
Jailed	السجن	Suspects	مشتبه فيهم
hard labor	اشغال شاقة	for life	مدى الحياة- مؤبد
in absentia	غيابيا	Condemned	المدانون-المحكوم عليهم

Convicted	مدانون-محكوم عليهم	Fugitives	مطاردون-هاربون
Underground	سري	Revive	احياء
Explosives	متفجرات	Anti-government	ضد الحكومة
Bazaar	سوق	blow up	تفجير
Tourist	سياحي		

US Summit

Israeli Prime Minister Ehud Barak will visit the United States in November prompting speculation of a three-way summit in Washington with Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat and US President Bill Clinton.

But in Washington, US State Department Spokesman James Rubin said he was "not aware" of plans for such a meeting.

New Vocabulary

Prompting	مثيرا- محثا	Prime Minister	رئيس الوزراء
three-way	ثلاثيا	Speculations	توقعات- تكهنات
Summit	قمة	Spokesman	متحدث باسم-ناطق بلسان
Meeting	اجتماع	US State Department	وزارة الخارجية الامريكية

The United States has warned Americans in Kosovo to take extra safety precautions and banned its diplomats from traveling m the Serb sector without the U.S ambassador's approval, the US State Department said Tuesday.

New Vocabulary

Extra	مضاعف	Warned	حذرت
Precautions	احتياطات	Safety	أمان
Diplomats	الدبلوماسيون	Banned	حظرت
Ambassador	سفير	Sector	قطاع
Approval	موافقة – اعتماد		

Dubai, – the foreign ministers of the GCC and EU countris opened their 9th joint meeting at the Dubai-based Jumira Beach Hotel. Opening the meeting, UAE foreign minister Rashid Abdullah al Nueimi stressed security and stability in the gulf region were a collective duty as it was the interest of all sides, noting the GCC

countries were very keen to maintain such a stability through serious efforts to settle standing disputes.

The minister urged countries seeking to develop their relations with Iran to take into account the need for consolidating security and stability in the Gulf, for an eventual settlement of a dispute over UAE greater and lesser Tunbs and Abu Mousa Islands. The GCC member state highly appreciated the important and positive role being played by the EU countries in helping safeguard security and stability in the Gulf, al Nueimi said.

He reiterated his country's calls for a settlement of the island dispute with Iran which he accused of failing so far to respond positively to a repeated UAE proposal to resolve the dispute through bilateral talks or by International Court ruling

Meantime the UAE foreign minister called for a quick end to the suffering and severe circumstances being endured by the Iraqi

people, urging Iraq at the same time to honor the relevant UN resolutions including the repatriation of the Kuwaiti prisoners andlooted property.

New Vocabulary

EU (European Union)	الاتحاد الأوروبي	Discussion	مناقشة – بحث
Stressed	أكد – ضغط	Joint meeting	اجتماع مشترك
Stability	الاستقرار	Security	الأمن
Duty	واجب	Collective	جماعي
Serious efforts	جهود جادة	keen	ماضية
Urged	حثت	Disputes	النزعات
Consolidating	تماسك	Take into account	تأخذ في

			الاعتبار
Settlement	اتفاق	eventual	نهائي
Safeguard	حماية – حراسة	Appreciated	تقدر
Resolve	حل	reiterate	يكرر
Meantime	في غضون ذلك	Bilateral	ثنائية
Circumstances	ظروف	Severe	قاسي
Repatriation	إعادة إلي الوطن	Endure	يتحمل
Looted	المسلوبة	Prisoners	أسرى – سجناء
Property	الملكيات		

Primakov briefs Assad on Israel talks

Russia's Prime Minister said after surprise talks with Syrian President hafez al–Assad Monday he was trying to narrow the gap

between Syria and Israel and persuade them to resume peace talks broken off over a year ago.

Primakov spoke to reporters before leaving for the Jordanian capital Amman after talks with Assad, his second in 48 hours. Primakov gave no details about the outcome of his weekend discussions with the Syrian and Israeli leaders.

Assad's spokesman said only that the previously unannounced meeting dealt with Russia's efforts to push forward the peace process and Primakov's current mission.

New Vocabulary

surprise talks	محادثات مفاجئة	Briefs	يلخص – يطلع
Persuade	يقنع	narrow the gap	تضيق الفجوة

broken off	توقف – تحطمت	Resume	يستأنف
Details	تفاصيل		

Managua 'Reuters',

Nicaraguan war legend Eden Pastora was Placed in a hospital Wednesday night after more than a month into his hunger strike for the right to run for president, hospital officials said .

"Now he is in emergency," Captain Sandoval, an Army spokesman for the Managua military hospital where Pastora was taken, told Reuters. "He came in at night and they still has not finished making a diagnosis." Pastora, 61, suffered kidney failure last week.

New Vocabulary

hunger strike	إضراب عن الطعام	war legend	أسطورة الحرب

Diagnosis	التحاليل – التشخيص	Emergency	طوارئ
Kidney	كلية		

French Intellectuals to March for Algerian Peace

Leading French artists and intellectuals will march through Paris on November 10 to call for peace in Algeria, former Socialist Culture Minister Jack Lang said Tuesday .

New Vocabulary

Artists	فنانون	Intellectuals	مثقفون
Call for	يطالب	March	يمشي – يخرج في مسيرة
culture	وزير الثقافة	Socialist	اشتراكي

minister			

Explosion rocks American University of Beirut

An explosion rocked the American University Monday evening, security sources said.

New Vocabulary

Rock	يهز	Explosion	انفجار
security sources	مصادر أمنية		

Oman – cote d'Ivoire / message Muscat Oman's Sultan Qaboos Bin Saed received a letter from president Henri Konan Bdie of Cote D'Ivoire dealing with relations between the two countries and matters on common interest . The message was handed over by foreign minister of Cote d'Ivoire Amara Assy during a meeting today morning with Thweini Bin Shihab, the Sultan's Personal Representative

New Vocabulary

dealing with	تتعلق بـ	cote d'ivoire	ساحل العاج
handed over	تم تسليمها	Matters	أمور – مسائل – قضايا
Representative	ممثل – نائب	foreign minister	وزير الخارجية

Algeria troops kill rebels, boys die of bomb wounds

ALGIERS, Sept 2 (Reuters) - Algerian troops shot dead eight Moslem rebels and four schoolboys died after succumbing to wounds from a weekend bombing, local newspapers said on Tuesday

The rebels were killed on Sunday in a clash with government troops in Sidi Boubekeur village in the southwestern province of Saida, Le Quotidien d'Oran said

Earlier this month, local dailies said troops were encircling up to 400 rebels in the province in a huge military offensive Le Quotidien also reported four boys died on Monday fro wounds they suffered when a bomb exploded on Sunday near their school in Khemis town, 100 km (60 miles) southwest of Algiers

The authorities had said four people were killed and 24 wounded in the blast, the latest in a series of bombings in which thousands of civilians have been killed in the past six years.

Liberte daily said a bomb, planted by suspected rebels in a wheat field in the Lkhdaria area, 70 km (40 miles) east of Algiers, killed one person on Monday.

Algeria has been tormented by violence since early 1992 when the authorities cancelled a general election in which radical Islamists had taken a commanding lead .

More than 65,000 people have been killed since then, according to Western estimates .

<u>New Vocabulary</u>

Bomb	قنبلة	Rebels	متمردون – ثوار
Troops	قوات عسكرية	Wounds	جروح
Succumbing	متأثرين	Schoolboys	تلاميذ مدارس

Clash	صدام	Local	محلي
Province	مقاطعة – إقليم – محافظة	Southwestern	جنوب غرب
Encircling	يطوق – يحيط بـ	Dailies	صحف يومية
Offensive	هجومي – عدائى	Huge	ضخم
Blast	انفجار مدمر	Authorities	سلطات
Civilians	مدنيون	Series	سلسلة
Tormented	معذبة	Planted	تم زرعها
Radical	أصولي – متطرف	general election	انتخابات عامة
Estimates	تقديرات	Commanding	سيطرة

Bid to upgrade PLO UN Status Qualify Israel's.

The Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) is seeking to have its U.N status upgraded to a U.N member State, except for the right to vote and stand for election to UN bodies, diplomats said Monday.

It was also planning for an amendment be introduced when the General Assembly approves Israel's UN credential that would stipulate they "do not relate to or cover the occupied Palestinian territory since 1967, including Jerusalem, and Syrian Arab Golan".

New Vocabulary

Upgrade	ترقية – رفع مستوى	Bid	محاولة
right to vote	حق التصويت	PLO	منظمة التحرير الفلسطينية
Amendment	تعديل – تحسين	UN bodies	منظمات الامم

			المتحدة
Credential	أوراق اعتماد	General Assembly	الجمعية العامة
occupied territory	الأرض المحتلة	Stipulate	يشترط – يتعهد

GCC Justice Ministers Meeting

Riyadh, 9 Oct, Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) states Ministers of Justice will hold their 11th meeting in the United Arab Emirates during the period from Oct 12th to 13th with the participation of Sheikh Jamil Ibrahim al Hujailan, Secretary General of the GCC.

The Ministers will discuss several topics of joint interest in justice and judicial fields and several unified drafts, particularly the unified judicial system law

.

The meeting will also discuss the draft law of the unified judicial procedures, unified penal procedures system draft law and the unified draft rules for imprisonment alternatives in addition to several coordinated topics of common concern in training, seminars d bilateral visits of judicial delegation

Vocabulary

Ministers of Justice	وزراء العدل	Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC)	مجلس التعاون الخليجي
Secretary–General	الأمين – السكرتير العام	Participation	مشاركة
joint interest	الاهتمام المشترك	Topics	موضوعات
Unified	موحد	Judicial	قضائي

Particularly	بصفة خاصة	Draft	مشروع – مسودة
penal procedures	الإجراءات العقابية	judicial procedures	الإجراءات القضائية
Alternatives	بدائل	Imprisonment	السجن – الحبس
common concern	الاهتمام العام– الشائع	Coordinated	التنسيق
Seminars	المؤتمرات	Training	التدريب
Delegations	الوفود	bilateral visits	الزيارات الثنائية

The New Man:

PERVEZ MUSHARRAF

In an interview with Time's Michael Fathers and Hannah Bloch, Pakistan's new ruler. General Pervez Musharraf, discussed his vision for Pakistan's future:

TIME: Having ended 14 years of representative government, what do you plan to put in its place?

Musharraf: I would like to move toward the substance of democracy and away from the sham democracy we have had. I want a true democracy at the grass-roots level in which people can govern themselves and run their own health programs and road construction. Members of the National Assembly were doling out uncontrolled funds and controlling people's destinies at their whims. I'll change that

TIME: How long will your honeymoon last? Musharraf: I cannot really give any time limits because I do not know how much time it will take. It's the people of Pakistan on whom I am banking. I'm pretty sure when we are performing, when we are delivering, when there is better governance, when there is justice for the poor, economic advancement, provincial harmony, the people will see and

the honeymoon will continue
.

TIME: In New Delhi you are held responsible for last summer's war with India. How do you hope to normalize relations with India?

Musharraf: I was chief of army staff, so I take full responsibility for whatever my army does. However, what happened has to be seen in the total perspective of Kashmir, and such far-reaching decisions are not taken by one man alone. Everyone was on board, including the Prime Minister. As far as my attitude toward India is concerned, I've been very realistic. I surely believe there has to be peace in the region and we have to resolve all our issues with India. But can we do anything without progress on Kashmir? No, we can't. It's just not realistic

New Vocabulary

Vision	رؤية	New ruler	الحاكم الجديد
Substance	جوهر	Representative	نيابة – تمثيلية
National Assembly	مجلس وطني	Grass–roots level	علي مستوى القاعدة
Funds	تبرعات –	Doling out	يتصرفون في – يتصدقون بـ
Whims	أهواء	Destinies	مصائر
Last	يستمر – يطول	Honeymoon	شهر العسل
Provincial	قروي – بلدي	Advancement	تحسن – تطور
Normalize relations	تطبيع العلاقات	Harmony	تناغم – تآلف
Realistic	واقعي	Chief of army	رئيس أركان الجيش

		staff	

(Israel bracing for Hizbollah strikes)

TEL AVIV (AFP) – Israel is bracing for threatened retaliation by Hizbollah over charges it assassinated one of the Lebanese group's top commanders, officials said yesterday. .
Hizbollah chief Hassan Nasrallah declared 'open war' on Israel in a fiery speech at the funeral in Beirut on Thursday of Imad Mughnieh, a shadowy figure on America's most wanted list who was killed in a Damascus car bombing. He said that by killing Mughnieh, Israel had taken its battle with Hizbollah beyond Lebanon's borders and should therefore expect attacks anywhere. US State Department spokesman Sean McCormack described the threat as alarming, saying: "Hizbollah has a long record of carrying out violent acts."Haaretz

newspaper quoted security sources as saying that they expected Hizbollah to do something 'immediate future' followed by a "showcase attack" in the medium term that would require greater planning and effort. Israeli army chief Gaby Ashkenazi ordered land, air and naval forces on alert, particular on the northern border, to prepare for any military assault by Hizbollah.He urged citizens abroad to maintain a high level of alert and awareness and to avoid frequenting places known to be popular with Israelis. Meanwhile, Israeli authorities have appointed five companies to expand a Jewish settlement in occupied east Jerusalem, work, which could undermine peace, talks with the Palestinians, officials said yesterday. The call for tenders for 307 housing units last December to be built in Har Homa was criticized by the United States and European Union and denounced by the Palestinians who want east Jerusalem as the capital of their future state. In another development, US Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice and Israeli Foreign Minister Tzipni Livni

discussed in Washington the situation in Gaza and new sanctions against Iran.

• Don't Have Enemies'

Chavez and the future of Venezuela

Before heading to the United States last week, Hugo Chavez, the president of Venezuela spoke with NEWSWEEK's Joseph Contreras in the Miraflores Palace in Caracas. Excerpts:

Newsweek: Where do you want to take Venezuela?

CHAVEZ: We want to raise the people's standard of living in the areas of health, education, employment, housing, and wages. We want to create a society where liberty, equality and justice reign. We are marching toward a truly democratic system with freedom of expression and belief, and a state that represents the society. We want a humanistic economy that will serve man.

Newsweek: As the democratically elected president, do you have any regrets over having tried to topple a previous government?
CHAVEZ: I did not stage a coup; it is not that simple. There was a [popular] force that reacted against corruption, hunger and arrogance, and a group of us was carried along by that process. Don't attribute to me so much power as to be able to mount a coup .

Newsweek: Do you think you did the right thing?

CHAVEZ: Yes, I had to do it. Here was a country full of gold, oil, iron, aluminum, water and fertile lands, yet 80 percent of the population was living in poverty. President [Jaime] Lusinchi lived with his mistress. They had parties while the people were starving. And then [Carlos Andres] Perez did the same: he brought his mistress here while his wife lived in the official residence. What kind of moral example is that?

Newsweek: You have spoken of a country's need for a real leader, and that you are the right man for Venezuela

CHAVEZ: No, no, I'm too humble to have ever said that. This is a process, and if another leader came along and took my place tomorrow, I would gladly go off to play baseball or teach children how to read and write and sing and paint. Here we are talking about a collective movement

Newsweek: Washington recently expressed "growing concern" over clashes between your supporters and opposition congressmen. How are Venezuela-U.S. relations?

CHAVEZ: It's good that friends are concerned about each other. We respond with affection to that concern, and we, too, are worried about what happens in other countries.

Newsweek:Soldiers are trained to defeat the enemy. Do you constantly need enemies to overcome?

CHAVEZ; I don't have enemies. Political adversaries I do have, but I hope that one day they can become my friends

New Vocabulary

Favorite	مفضل محبوب	Coup	انقلاب
Heading	التوجيه	pastime	تسلية

Standard of living	مستو المعيشة	Excerpts	مقتطفات
Equality	المساواة	Liberty	الحرية
Reign	يحكم – يسود	Justice	العدل
Freedom of expression	حرية التعبير	Marching toward	نسير نحو
Corruption	الفساد	Topple	تطيح – تسقط
Arrogance	غطرسة – تكبر	Hunger	الجوع
Fertile land	أراضى خصبة	mount	اعتلى
Humble	متواضع	mistress	أعوان – حاشية

Cairo mediates to stop Gaza attacks

Ashraf Madbouli Staff reporter

President Hosni Mubarak and Israeli Defence Minister Ehud Barak in a telephone conversation yesterday discussed efforts to stop Israeli assaults on Gaza and Hamas rocket attacks, a presidential spokesman said yesterday

Tipped over the edge online

Most of us at some stage in our lives experience a sense of futility. Few of us might be driven to take our own lives rather than face the uncertainties and the challenges of securing a 'good' job, finding an

'understanding' spouse and bringing 'beautiful' children into he world Airport wireless networks stole data

The next time you're in an airport terminal with your wireless notebook on, there's a good chance you're exposing your or your company's data to others. Even worse, the wireless network you're connected to might be completely insecure – or even be running on the laptop of the guy sitting next to you.

ITB 2008 opens

By Mohamed Salah Staff reporter

Egyptian Minister of Tourism Zoheir Garranah is heading Egypt's delegation at the the International Tourism Bourse Berlin 2008 (ITB), which opened

yesterday with more than 11,000 exhibitors form 188 countries.

Zimbabwe opposition claims lead

HARARE – Zimbabwe's Election Commission released a handful of results yesterday from presidential and legislative elections, announcing an equal number of wins for both parties after a delay that raised tensions amid fears of rigging. But the opposition party, Movement for Democratic Change (MDC,

Viva Las Vegas!

There's no place on earth, or any place in the universe, like Las Vegas! Long known as a gaming, entertainment and nightlife Mecca made famous by the Las Vegas Strip, Nevada's largest city has blossomed into an amazingly diverse tourist and business-traveler destination .

<u>LONDON (Reuters)</u> -

Oil hit a record high above $105 yesterday as a weak dollar helped prices to extend the previous day's gains, which were prompted by a drop in US oil inventories and OPEC's decision to keep output unchanged

House Proposal Targets Confucius Institutes as Foreign Agents

A new draft proposal in the House of Representatives seeks to require China's cultural outposts in the United States, the Confucius Institutes, to register as foreign agents.

The effort, spearheaded by U.S. Rep. Joe Wilson (R-S.C.), targets any foreign funding at U.S. universities that aims to promote the agenda of a foreign government.

"The bottom line is transparency," Wilson tells Foreign Policy in an interview .

The draft bill does not single out Confucius Institutes by name, but according to Wilson it will apply to the Chinese government-run programs, which offer language and culture classes on more than 100 American college and university

campuses. The institutes have come under increasing scrutiny in recent months due to their sometimes heavy-handed attempts to censor discussion of topics that the Chinese Communist Party deems off-limits, leading to growing concerns about academic freedom.

Wilson’s initiative would clarify language in the Foreign Agents Registration Act (FARA), a Nazi-era law intended to combat foreign propaganda. FARA requires organizations and individuals engaged in lobbying or public discourse on behalf of a foreign government to register with the Department of Justice, and to disclose their funding and the scope of their activities. FARA does not prohibit such funding or activities but rather seeks to provide transparency about the true source of the messaging

As currently written, FARA includes an exemption for “bona fide” academic and scholastic pursuits, but what is meant by

“bona fide” is not clearly spelled out. The draft proposal would redefine what is meant by a bona fide academic pursuit to exclude any foreign-funded endeavor that promotes the agenda of a foreign government. If enacted, the legislation would, in turn, trigger mandatory registration for the institutes, though it

Russian spy: 'No way' spy nerve agent came from UK lab

There is "no way" any nerve agent held at the UK's Porton Down lab could be linked to the poisoning of a Russian ex-spy and his daughter, the site's chief executive has told the BBC.

Gary Aitkenhead said suggestions by Russia that the proximity of the labs to the incident Salisbury might be somehow suspicious were "frustrating" .

He said the laboratory had the "highest levels" of controls and security.

Sergei Skripal and his daughter Yulia remain in a critical condition.

Inside Porton Down

Russian spy: What we know so far

EU recalls Russia ambassador in spy row

Who controls the world's most toxic chemicals?

In updated advice, Public Health England says people who had been in the Mill pub and Zizzi restaurant in Salisbury visited by the Skripals wearing clothing that can only be dry cleaned should arrange to have their items collected by the council.

It says anyone in either venue between 13:30 GMT on Sunday 4 March and closure on Monday should arrange to have their clothes collected by the council and they will be compensated.

PHE's earlier advice had been to wash possessions as a precaution and double bag in plastic clothes that needed dry cleaning until further notice.

EU coordinated action

Meanwhile, the 23 British diplomats ordered out of Russia in a tit-for-tat response to the UK's expulsion of 23 of its diplomats have now arrived at RAF Brize Norton, the Foreign Office said.

It come as EU leaders have promised further, coordinated action against Russia in response to the attack, endorsing a warning from Prime Minister Theresa May that the poisoning represented a challenge to shared European values.

Has the Russian row given UK diplomacy new focus?

The EU has recalled its ambassador to Russia, German Markus Ederer, "for consultations" after saying on Thursday it was "highly likely" Russia was behind the attack

Storm clearing out of Southern California left minimal damage

LOS ANGELES — The threat of mud slides and debris flows down slopes that wildfires have stripped of vegetation vanished today as a powerful storm began clearing out of the Southland.

A flash flood watch issued for several areas of L.A. County, with emphasis on so-called burn areas, was canceled early this morning as rainfall rates declined to less than a 10th of an inch per hour — too weak to trigger mud slides and debris flows — and the storm's last bands of rain were moving south and east on their way out, National Weather Service forecasters said.

No mud slide or debris flow occurred in burn areas of L.A. County as a result of the storm, although a large chunk of hillside just below La Tuna Canyon Road in the Sun Valley area gave way overnight Thursday amid an intense downpour. No homes are in the area, which was already under evacuation orders, so no structures were damaged and no injuries were reported.

The storm may generate a few showers this morning as its last hurrah, forecasters said

Missing Iowa family of four found dead while vacationing in Mexico

An Iowa couple and their two children were found dead in their condominium in Mexico — hours after family members had reported them missing .

“ The Sharps have been located. They were found last night in their condo deceased. There was no foul play! At this time that is all the information we have,” family friend Ashli Peterson wrote on Facebook Friday.

Kevin Wayne Sharp, 41, his wife Amy Marie Sharp, 38, and their kids, Sterling Wayne Sharp, 12, and Adrianna Marie Sharp, 7, were reported missing after they failed to board a plane from Cancun to St. Louis at the end of their trip.

Creston police confirmed the family died in their vacation condominium in Akumal, Mexico, near Tulum.

Authorities said that there was “no sign of any traumatic injury” though it wasn't immediately clear what caused their deaths.

Creston Police Chief Paul Ver Meer said the department is awaiting autopsy results.

“ It’s a very sad day for the Sharp family and the city of Creston as a whole,” he said. “We’ll work through this together”.

They’d left the United States for Tulum, Mexico on March, 15, Peterson said in the post.

Radio and TV Formats

Accrobat برنامج

الاكروبات

يتناول حركات بهلوانية نقلا عن السيرك

Adaptation of Novels دراما معدة مقتبسة عن روايات طويلة

Adaptation of Short Stories معدة مقتبسة عن قصة قصيرة

Adaptation of Stage Plays دراما مقتبسة من عمل مسرحي

Amateur Club نادي الهواة

Analysis تحليلات

Audience Participating Programmes برامج تشترك فيها الجماهير

Candid's –

Candid Camera الكاميرا الخفية

Chatshows برامج لقاءات كلامية

Cine – Club نادى السينيما

Commentaries تعليقات

Commercials اعلانات تجارية

Conversational Progr برامج حوارية

Critical Programmes برامج نقدية

Cross – Fire Forum ندوة حوار ساخن

Current Affairs Programmes برامج شئون جاري

Detective Drama دراما بوليسية

Disco rally سباق

الدسكو

Discussions – Argument Programmes برامج المناقشات

Documentaries برامج وثائقية

Drama الدراما – التمثيليات

Dramatized Narration السرد الدرامي

Educational Programmes برامج تعليمية

Eye on the World نافذة علي العالم

Features ملامح عن شخصية

Forums ندوات

From A to Z

Programme برنامج من الألف الي الياء

Game Shows برامج عروض العاب

Hard News أخبار جافة

Hot News – Spot News – Up to the Minute News انباء

عاجلة

Human interest stories – reports – features – investigations and so on

اقصص انسانية – تقارير – تحقيقات – الي

nterviews برامج مقابلات

المشكال (برنامج تلفزيوني منوع يعتمد علي جماليات العرض Kaleidoscope شكلا و موضوعا نسبة الي جهاز خاص بالمؤثرات الخاصة و الكلمة يونانية بمعني (يرى شكلا جميلا)

To see a beautiful shape

(و البرنامج التليفزيونى الوحيد الذى قدم بهذا الاسم قدمته الاعلامية مرفت رجب رئيس التليفزيون المصرى السابقة ثم توقف مايطلبه (المستمعون

برامج أدبية Programmes

Literary Reportage	تحقيق أدبي
Movie Time	عرض أفلام سينمائية
Music – Programmes	برامج موسيقية
News Broadcasts	نشرات أخبار
News Magazine	مجلة اخبارية
News Review	استعراض اهم الاحداث
News Round u	موجز الانباء
News Round–up	عرض تلخيص للانباء
On–air Interviews	مقابلات تذاع علي الهواء

On–phone Programmes برامج تسجل علي التليفون

اقوال الصحف – عرض لما نشر فى الصحف Press Review

عرض البرامج – عرض مشاهد مختلفة من شريط سينيمائي أو تليفزيوني Preview

لمحة عن شخصية Profile

برامج اطفال Programmes for Children

دراما تعالج موضوعات نفسية Psycho Drama

برامج الاحاجي و الالغاز Quizzes

برامج اداء Radio Dialogues

ندوة Radio Forumثنائي

Radioالمستمعين

برامج اداء فردي Monologues

شريط الانباء Radio Newsreel

تحقيق اذاعي او تليفزيوني يتم اعادة ترتيب فقراته Reportage Montage

Request ما يطلبه المستمعون

Reviews تعريف بالكتب التي صدرت حديثا

Rural Programmes. برامج ريفية (زراعية)

Scientific Programmes برامج علمية

Sentimental Drama

الدراما العاطفيةShort News

Bulletin موجز الانباء

Simple Reportage تحقيق اذاعي بسيط (قصير)

Sitcoms برامج تعرض مواقف كوميدية

اوبرا صابونية – تمثيلية Soap Operas

متسلسلة ذات موضوعات عائلية منزلية

Sociodrama دراما اجتماعية

اخبار خفيفة Soft New

Songs from Films من اغاني الافلام

Sport Programmes برامج رياضية

Spot Reportage تحقيق يسجل من موقع الاحداث

Star Making صنع النجوم

Taped Interviews ة مقابلا مسجلة علي اشرط

Biographical Drama دراما تشخيصية (عن حياة

شخص)

The Episodical Drama تمثيلية متسلسلة تصور احداثا مترابطة في الحياة

الواقعية

The Serial Drama التمثيليات المتسلسلة

This Day in History

Today'sحدث فى مثل هذا اليوم

Outlook توقعات الطقس

Variety Shows عروض منوعات

Weather Forecasts تنبؤات جوية

What the Stars Tell

بدون مونتاج Without Montage انت و بختك – ماذا تقول النجوم

Women's

Comer ركن المرأة

Your Stars to-day بختك اليوم

Some Other Radio Formats أشكال

برامجية اذاعية اخرى

(1) The Magazine Format

The Radio Magazine can depend upon a studio announcer who maintains continuity, or two radio journalists, but not more to avoid confusing the audience.

The items can be:

1. Mobile reports
2. Taped interviews
3. Studio discussious
4- Phoned in reports
5. Phoned in interviews
6. Answering letters from the audience
7. Mini feature
8. Mini reportage
9. Mini drama
10. Direct speech
11. Short news bulletin
12. Music and songs

N.B.:

- Not all these items must be included in the radio magazine. You can

choose and select only the topics you need.

- Put in mind that the most important elements of a radio magazine are:

1. Fast different elements 2. Suitable music

3. Attractive topics

Radio magazine	مجلة اذاعية	reports	تقارير

Magazine	مجلة
Taped	مسجلة علي شريط
announcer	مذيع
interviews	حوارات – مقابلات
continuty	ربط
feature	برنامج خاص
radio journalists	صحفيون اذاعيون

reportage	تحقيق
audience	جمهور المستقبلين
news bulletin	نشرة اخبار قصيرة
items	فقرات
direct speech	حديث مباشر
topics	فقرات – موضوعا
elements	عناصر

mobile	متنقلة – من اكثر من مكان
attractive	جذاب

2. Radio Drama

Radio listeners are the family type of audience. Consequently they are interested in:

1. Comedy and farce.
2. Melodrama.
3. Mystery.
4. Romances.
5. Adventure.

The theme must be acceptable, simple and understandable. That will Provide wholesome entertainment for all members of an average family. That means that there are certain restrictions. As a suggestion I suggest a few taboos:

1. Anything that offends members of racial, political or religious groups.

2. Glorification of crime and criminals.

3. Calls of war and hatred among peoples and countries.

4. Supporting higher classes, capitalists and imperialists.

5. Profanity.

6. Sex and up normal relations.

7. Glofication of drunkenness and narcotics.

8. Offending classes.

Radio drama الدراما الاذاعية

suggestion ا قتراح

family type من النوع الاسري

taboos

و تبعا لذلك consequently محرمات

racial

مسرحية هزلية farce عرقي

معتقدات religions

المآسي – فاجعة melodrama

دعم supporting

حكايات بوليسية فيها غموض mystory

اصحاب رؤوس الاموال capitalists

romances قصص حب

mperialists

المستعمرون

acceptable مقبول

glorification

تضخيم –

understandable مفهومة

drunkenness السكر – شرب الخمر

entertainment تسلية – ترفيه

up normal relations علاقات شاذة

adventure مغامرة

narcotics المخدرات

restrictions قيود

classes

طبقات

3. Drama Spot Sample

Unwanted Children

Audio effects:

Street sounds, horns, motors, voices.

Ali: (Surprised) Kamel! When did you arrive?

Kamel: Ali! It's been so long! I've just arrived.

Ali: But you have forgotten your hometown! Where are you going?

Kamel: No, I'm not staying. I'm leaving today. I don't like the place. It

frightens me. Look there on the sidewalk.

Ali: What! I don't see anything!

Audio effects:

Stinger:

Male voice: As a matter of fact, all day long Kamel has seen several

children sleeping on the side walk. This is not new for Ali. He sees them

everyday, everywhere.. dirty, abandoned sad children.

Female voice: Thousands of children die of hunger and cold all over the world. Think of it before you intend to have more children.

Male voice: Think it over and over.. two children are enough.

Stinger.

dramaspot خاطفة تمثيلية

sample

نموذج frighten يخيف

unwanted children اطفال غير مرغوب

فيهم sidewalk ممشى جانبي

audio effects مؤثرات صوتية

stinger طرقة

The Press

الصحافة

فنون العمل الصحفي

Editorial Article — افتتاحية – كلمة رئيس

التحرير

Essays — مقالات

Interviews — مقابلات – لقاءات

Reports — تقارير

Economic Affairs — شئون اقتصادية

Military Affairs شئون

Fileعسكرية — ملف العدد

Books عرض

مؤتمرات Conferencesالكتب

الاحداث الجارية Acta Durina (Actualities)

اعلانات Advertisements

مقال تحليلي Analystical Article

Annual Review

عمود Columnعرض سنوي للاحداث الجارية

Criticalصحفي

مقالات نقدية Articles

الكلمات المتقاطعة Crossword Puzzle

الافلام Filmالماجريات – احداث جارية Current Events

مقالات في شكل يوميات Diary

Exchange Essay مقال

Feature Storyينشر نقلا عن صحيفة اخري

تحقيق صحفيFinancial

Essays مقالات اقتصادية

Portrait صورة قلمية

Inside this Issue داخل هذا العدد

Limelight اضواء (تسليط الضوء علي .

hronicle سجل تجاري

Travel سياحة سفر

Cinema السينيما

Television ا لتليفزيون

Theatre المسرح

Music and

Dance الموسيقى و الرقصLectures محاضرات

Radio راديو

Exhibitions معارض

Opinion رأي

ركن القراء (ما يحرره القراء) Reader's Corner

بريد القراء Letters to the Editor

اقتصاد Economy

Home

اخبار محلية News

دليل السائح Itinerancy (Travel) I

مقتطفات – ملخصات Digests

تحقيق صحفي Reportage

تقارير صحفية من مواقع مختلفة Reports

The Press Board of Editors

هيئة التحرير (صحف)

مجلس التحرير Editorial Board

رئيس التحرير Editor – In – Chief (Chief Editor)

Managing Editor مدير التحرير

نائب Deputy Managing Editor

سكرتارية التحرير Editorial Secretaryمدير التحرير

سكرتير nternet Edito I

التحرير المختص بالشبكة

مساعد رئيس Assistant (Deputy)Editor الدولية للمعلومات (الانترنت

Art Editor محرر الموضوعات

رئيس Cable Editor

المحرر Desk Editorالقسم الخارجي

المسؤل عن مراجعة الاخبار قبل النشر

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Fiction Editor محرر القصص

Financial Editor محرر الشئون الاقتصادية (المالية)

محرر الشئون الخارجية Foreign News Editor

محرر الشئون الداخلية Home Editor

محرر اخبار المجتمع Community Editor

Crime – Accident Editor

سكرتير Layout Editorمحرر الجريمة و الحوادث

سكرتير التحرير الفنيMake–up Editorالتحرير التنفيذى

محرر News Editor (المخرج الصحفي

الاخبارPicture (Photo)

Regional المصور (المحرر) الصحفي Editor

محرر الاقاليم Editor

محرر الشئون الرياضية Sports Editor

محرر شئون الدولة State Editor

(الدوائر الحكومية

الرسام – المصور – الخاص بالصور التي تعبر عن مواضيع Cartoonist
المقالات

Advertising Manager مدير الاعلانات

Circulation Manager مدير التوزيع

Press Correspondent

مراسل صحفي Press

Photographer مصور صحفي

Representatives of the Press مندوبون صحفيون

Accredited Journalist صحفي معتمد

Adman مندوب اعلانات

Advertising Dispatcher

مدير Advertising Manager موزع اعلانات في مكان الصحيفة

مسئول الارشيف Archivist اعلانات

Co-editor في الصحي (الموثق)

محرر مشارك

Columnist كاتب عمود صحفي

Commercial Artist مصمم اعلانات

كاتب اليوميات الصحفية Diarist

مندوب Special Reporter

خاص

مساعد رئيس التحرير Sub–editor

مترجم Translator

مراسل حربي Correspondent

مراسل خارجي Overseas Correspondent

كاتب مقالات قصيرة Paragrapher

معيد الصياغة Paraphraser

مراسل غير متفرغ Part–time Correspondent

مصور صحفي Press Photographer

Roving Correspondent (Rover)

مراسل متجول

محرر – رئيس التحرير Editor

Editorial ist كاتب الافتتاحية

Essaylist كاتب مقالات

محرر اقتصادي (شئون Financial Journalist

المال

Foreign Correspondent مراسل خارجي

صحفي حر Free-lance Journalist

(غير معتمد رسميا)Lobby Correspondent

Beat مندوب برلمانى

Reporter مندوب صحفي مسئول

Translator

مترجمWarCorrespondent

Manager مراسلCirculation حربي

مدير التوزيع

Advertising Manager

مدير الاعلانات

T.V. and Radio

The Staff

العاملون في الراديو و التليفزيون

Announcer مذيع

News Reader

قارئ نشرة

Master of Ceremony (MC) مخرج – مقدم برامج المنوعات

(مخرج العرض)

Camera Man المصور

Boom Operator

عامل الميكروفون

فني تشغيل اشرطة Grame Operator

المنتج – المخرج Producer

مساعدالمنتج– الاخراج Producer Assistant

في الصوت (المازج) Sound Mixer

مدير استديو التليفزيون Studio Floor Manager (F.M) (studio Manager)

Operator

المسئول عن بث مهن Tele–Cine

الافلام السينيمائية و الشرائح عن طريق جهاز عرض الافلام السينيمائية أو

التليفزيونيةTelecaste

مذيع أو صحفي تليفزيوني

المسئول عن المزج Vision Mixer

مراقبة النص (سكرتيرة المخرج التليفزيوني) Script Girl

مشرف – مشرفة ارتداء الملابس Dresser

مخرج اذاعي – تليفزيوني Director

محاور Interviewer

مدير ندوة حوار ساخن (الملطف) Moderator

قارئ نشرة News Reader

منتج ackage Producer

– مخرج برامج معلبة (جاهزة)

راوى Narrator

مذيع (راديو–تليفزيون) Broadcaster

فريق تصوير (فريق عمل مهمته التصوير Camera Crew التليفزيوني)

T.V Crew فريق عمل تليفزيوني (تسجيلات خارجية عا

الفني المسئول عن تحريك (Mike–man) Boom Swinger الميكروفون

Executive Producer مقتبس Adaptorمنتج – مخرج منفذ

محلل Analyst

Anchorman

Animator رئيس قسم الاخبار في الراديو و التليفزيون

Assistant مخرج – مصمم الرسوم المتحركة

Camera–man مساعد مصور

Assistant Director مساعد مخرج

Acousticianمهندس

Exercises chapter 6

Translate to Arabic

Missing Iowa family of four found dead while vacationing in Mexico

An Iowa couple and their two children were found dead in their condominium in Mexico — hours after family members had reported them missing .

“ The Sharps have been located. They were found last night in their condo deceased. There was no foul play! At this time that is all the information we have,” family friend Ashli Peterson wrote on Facebook Friday.

Kevin Wayne Sharp, 41, his wife Amy Marie Sharp, 38, and their kids, Sterling Wayne Sharp, 12, and Adrianna Marie Sharp, 7, were reported missing after they failed to board a plane from Cancun to St. Louis at the end of their trip.

Creston police confirmed the family died in their vacation condominium in Akumal, Mexico, near Tulum.

Authorities said that there was “no sign of any traumatic injury” though it wasn't immediately clear what caused their deaths.

Creston Police Chief Paul Ver Meer said the department is awaiting autopsy results.

“ It’s a very sad day for the Sharp family and the city of Creston as a whole,” he said. “We’ll work through this together”.

They’d left the United States for Tulum, Mexico on March, 15, Peterson said in the post.

٢- ترجم الى الإنجليزية

علنت الدكتورة هالة زايد، وزيرة الصحة والسكان، عن فحص ٧ مليون و ٨٧٢ الف و ٢٢٤ مواطنا حتى ظهر اليوم الثاني والعشرين "للمرحلة الثانية" من مبادرة الرئيس عبدالفتاح السيسي للقضاء على فيروس سي والكشف عن الأمراض غير السارية، تحت شعار "١٠٠ مليون صحة".

وزيرة الصحة تعلن فحص ٢٠,٥ مليون مواطن منذ "انطلاق حملة " ١٠٠ مليون صحة

وأشارت وزيرة الصحة والسكان الى أن إجمالي المفحوصين في المبادرة الرئاسية منذ انطلاقها فى الأول من شهر أكتوبر الماضى وصل إلى ٢٠ مليون و ٥٧٦ ألف و ٤١٨ مواطنا، موضحة أن الدولة تستهدف الوصول لكل المواطنين المحتمل إصابتهم بفيروس سي، والاطمئنان عليهم، وعلاجهم .بالمجان تماماً

من جانبه، كشف الدكتور خالد مجاهد، المتحدث الرسمي لوزارة الصحة والسكان، أنه تم فحص ٤٣١ ألفا و ٣٢٥ طالا بالمرحلة الثانوية منذ إطلاق المبادرة وحتى ظهر اليوم السبت، فى محافظات المرحلة .الأولى التسعة